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New chief for Warsaw Pact

MOSCOW. — Chief of Staff of the Soviet army, Gen. Viktor Kulikov, has been appointed chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, replacing the late Marshal Ivan Yakubovsky, Tass reported yesterday.

Kulikov, 55, considered one of the most brilliant officers on the Soviet General Staff, is also first deputy defence minister of the Soviet Union. He is regarded by Western observers as representative of the "new breed" in the Soviet military hierarchy.

Whereas Yakubovsky was a troop commander with top leadership experience in World War II, Kulikov rose through the ranks in the post-war years primarily on the merits of his intellect and his general staff experience. (AP)

Nato tactical arms may not deter the Russians

WASHINGTON. — The 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons placed in Europe over the last two decades are vulnerable to Russian attack and may no longer have the deterrent capability they were put there to achieve, the Congressional Budget Office said yesterday.

The study suggested it might be better to remove most of the weapons from Europe and rely instead on submarine-fired nuclear missiles, earmarked for use by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It conceded that they are a visible symbol of the U.S. commitment to Europe and, as a result, "it has proved difficult to make any but the most minor adjustments to the weapons stockpile."

Tactical nuclear weapons are designed for use chiefly on regional battlefields. Though much more destructive than conventional high-explosive artillery and bombs, they are less powerful and shorter-ranged than the strategic intercontinental missiles aimed by the U.S. and Russia at each other's heartlands.

The study cautioned that the 100 or so sites where U.S. tactical nuclear weapons are based on European soil are vulnerable to nuclear and conventional attack.

The study suggested that current planned improvements in U.S. tactical nuclear weaponry, such as improved accuracy and ranges, "do not appear to contribute strongly to deterring Soviet first use of nuclear weapons."

It proposed changes in those forces which might improve their ability as a deterrent.

Among the suggestions were concealment, sea basing of weapons and early dispersal in time of crisis.

The study proposed reduction or elimination of what it termed marginally useful or highly vulnerable weapons such as the Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missile, the old Honest John battlefield bombardment missile, nuclear land mines and "quick action alert forces" which include lighter-bombers armed with nuclear weapons for use against ground targets. (UPI, AP)

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Mondale going to Europe and Japan

PLAINFIELD, N.J. — President-elect Jimmy Carter said yesterday he will send Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale on a get-acquainted trip to Europe and Japan during the first week of the Carter administration.

The President-elect said he himself probably will attend an economic summit meeting of the world's industrialized democracies, probably in late May or June.

Carter also said he probably will meet with Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev sometime before next fall and hopes by that time to have achieved "substantial" progress on a new strategic arms limitation treaty.

Carter told a news conference on the lawn of his home that he still intends to minimize his own travel in the first year of his administration but would make an exception for the economic summit.

"I've asked Senator Mondale to go to West Germany, to France, to Great Britain, to the European Community headquarters in Brussels and also to Japan," Carter said.

He said arrangements for the trip already have been made and that he will speak with the leaders of those nations by telephone sometime next week.

He said the purpose of the Mondale trip is to let America's closest allies "know in some detail what I and the U.S. Congress propose to do about the stimulation of our economy."

"In addition to that he will explore with them better means by which we might coordinate our NATO policies, deal with the problems of the increased oil prices, and also share with them some of our potential plans at that point for helping to resolve the potential problems surrounding Cyprus and Turkey and Greece, the Middle East, and of course the southern Africa question."

In the latter case, Carter said that the U.S. plans to play a supportive role and will not pre-empt the leadership position taken by Great Britain.

Carter said he himself probably will meet with the leaders of the nations Mondale will visit later in the year, "probably in the framework of an economic summit meeting."

He expressed the hope that other meetings with foreign leaders during his administration's first year will take place in the U.S.

Carter said he has exchanged messages with President Giscard



Walter Mondale

d'Estaing of France about the timing of the economic summit. The meeting is expected to be held in Japan.

Carter said Mondale will be his personal emissary.

"As a means of getting acquainted with them, letting them know in some detail the hopes of our own administration in international matters — particularly relating to tension in world trouble spots — I think Senator Mondale can do as good a job on his first trip as I could do myself," Carter said.

In Washington yesterday Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance endorsed the Nixon-Ford policy of normalizing relations with mainland China, and said he would probably visit Peking. Vance made the statement just before a luncheon with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Huang Chen, head of the Chinese liaison mission in Washington.

The meeting was unique. It was the first time that Ambassador Huang had appeared publicly at the State Department for an announced meeting with American officials. Kissinger told reporters that Vance suggested the session during a discussion of U.S.-China relations. (AP)

Patrol fired on

An Israeli patrol came under small arms fire from across the Lebanese border near Baram on Friday night, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said there were no casualties and the fire was returned.



THE WAY IT WAS — Well-stocked shops, run by Asians, in Kampala four years ago, before President Idi Amin expelled the Asians from Uganda. Today, the shops are not only without their shopkeepers; they are also without merchandise.

'A positively frightening place' Only army living well in Uganda

By DAVID LAMB
The Los Angeles Times

KAMPALA. — The tragedy of Uganda is mirrored in the apologetic of its people, apologies that are spoken softly and cautiously with a single emphasis: Uganda is slipping backward in time.

The country Idi Amin took over in 1971 is today all but bankrupt, economically and spiritually. Its shops offer only bare shelves; its construction stands idle, the skeletons of half-finished buildings looming on the Kampala skyline with abandoned cranes still in place overhead.

In the countryside, most farmers have stopped planting coffee and cotton because the government can no longer afford to buy their crops. In the towns and cities, people are reverting to the barter system; money is of little use when there are no available commodities to spend it on.

"I'm sorry you could not have seen Uganda a few years ago," says one Ugandan. "This was such a pleasant place." Says another, "Maybe Uganda will be born again. What you see now is not Uganda." The country's plight today is sad testimony to Amin's misplaced national priorities — Uganda needs butter and Amin buys guns — and to the ruthlessness of a 30,000-man army which has ensconced itself as the new ruling elite. Many of the officers, enjoying the comforts of a colonial life-style, take what they need on demand — individuals' automobiles, private businesses or even smuggling rights.

Last year, Uganda spent one out of every four shillings it earned on military hardware. One result, says a banking source in Kampala, is that the foreign exchange reserves will be exhausted within three months — a dire prediction because there are virtually no tourists, no foreign investors, no viable agricultural crops or industrial products to replenish the reserves.

The magnificent game parks which once attracted thousands of tourists each year now belong only to the animals. Maitres d' in Kampala restaurants like Chez Joseph stand watch over empty tables. And Kampala's leading hotel, the 14-story International, had only two items on its menu the other evening — plain steak and plain chicken. Like most households in Uganda, it was out of vegetables, eggs, butter, bread, beer, sugar, milk. It served imported instant coffee, an irony in what was once one of Africa's important coffee-producing countries.

"Only the army lives well now," said a cab driver in as outspoken a protest as most Ugandans dare make. "People like me are getting poorer. Yesterday my wife got in line before dawn to buy a kilo of meat. She stood there four hours, but there was only enough for the first 30 people."

Along the capital's main thoroughfare, Kampala Road, the stores' five pilots now available for every plane in the Ugandan Air Force.

In one store window are all empty, as are the cardboard boxes supposedly containing electrical appliances in another shop. Down the road a special grocery store for expatriate residents contains little more than bags of rice.

"This is a positively frightening place to live, and it's getting worse," said a resident European businessman whose car was stolen at gunpoint recently and whose house was attacked by 20 bandits one night last month.

"The army does what it wants and the civilians are scared stiff. They're scared to entertain anyone or to invite members of the family at home because you don't know who's an informer and who's gathering is suspected of planning a coup. They're even scared to go to the movies, because no one goes out at night any more."

Since Amin took power, the most conservative estimates of the number of people killed by military authorities start at 10,000. Thousands of other Ugandans are in prison, and tens of thousands more have fled to other African countries.

Against these grim statistics, Amin — whose authority appears unchallenged — told the nation recently that Uganda is in good shape. The economy is strong, he said, and the military has recovered from the Israeli raid on Entebbe with five pilots now available for every plane in the Ugandan Air Force.

What he did not add was that the Air Force has only 11 serviceable planes.

Labour considering 'softer' peace plank

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party is about to soften the peace plank in its election platform.

The platform subcommittee has not drafted the plank yet, but the prevailing Labour view indicates that Israel will agree to a territorial compromise with Jordan when "real peace" is reached, the subcommittee's chairman, Danny Rosolio, said on Friday.

Existing policy (as expressed in the 14-point Labour platform) stipulates readiness for "a territorial compromise" but does not specify concessions on the West Bank.

The committee, which comprises top Labour Party members in and out of the Cabinet, unanimously opposed creation of an independent Palestinian state west of the Jordan River, but the members differed on whether Israel should talk to an independent Palestinian group which would recognize Israel and desist from terror.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin advocated a territorial compromise on all fronts in the context of a full contractual peace which will include good neighborly relations, open borders and diplomatic relations.

Referring to the historical and

sentimental ties many Israelis have with the West Bank, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Yitzhak Navon, said Israel should hold on to territories if they are essential for its security but not for other reasons.

Former Prime Minister Golda Meir said the Government may negotiate and initial an agreement with Jordan calling for territorial concessions, but in view of the strong emotional feelings Israelis have for Judea and Samaria, national elections should be held before the agreement is ratified.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres said there is no need to amend the existing policy, which permits negotiations for a territorial compromise in the West Bank in the context of a full peace. But he said he preferred a "functional compromise." This means arrangements which would give the Arab population more local autonomy and a choice between Israeli and other citizenship, but provide for continued Israeli military presence in the areas. The minister said Israel should have defensible borders and he supported increased Jewish settlement across the pre-1967 War Lines.

Haim Bar-Lev, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said he

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Barak will brief Cabinet on Ofer

Jerusalem Post Staff

Attorney-General Aharon Barak will present a legal report in the Cabinet today on the allegations and findings concerning the late Housing Minister Avraham Ofer.

He is expected to review the various stages when allegations were received by the police and what emerged from the police inquiries, cut short by Ofer's suicide last Monday. He is also expected to brief the Cabinet on the legal and practical obstacles to continuing the legal inquiries after Ofer's death.

Prime Minister Rabin will inform the meeting of the other, non-legal developments, such as his meeting last Saturday with the Ministers of Justice and Police and the Attorney-General, his own meeting Sunday with the late minister, and the reasons why an official public statement could not be issued at the time Ofer asked for it.

A public statement, formally the first, is likely to be issued after the Cabinet meeting (although Friday's media interviews with Police Minister Shlomo Hillel were given with the advance knowledge of the Prime Minister).

Police Minister Shlomo Hillel, speaking over the weekend on Israel Radio and TV, said that an official statement on the Ofer case is likely once the Attorney-General has made his report to the Govern-

ment. He added that from what he had heard so far from police investigators, the late Housing Minister had been innocent.

Hillel stressed that all police activity had been suspended until the Attorney-General decides on how to interpret the law, which in such a case as this calls for stopping all proceedings. He added that the situation was logical, as to examine matters when one side no longer exists would be unbalanced and would give no real results.

He strongly denied that the police had offered suspended Kupa Holim head Asher Yadin, now being held for suspected financial misdealings, a chance to turn state's evidence against Ofer.

In answer to a question, Hillel said the answer as to Ofer's innocence had been given in the evidence voiced by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who he said had not been speaking for himself alone. He refused to comment on the legal aspects of the information brought by attorney Haim Goshen a few days before Ofer's suicide. All he would say was that "certain developments" had necessitated continuation of the investigation, which would have ended within two or three days.

In answer to another question, Hillel said Ofer had run afoul of a group of people who had tried to injure him through constant appeals to the police and through publicizing their allegations. The police, he said, had to examine all information, whether reliable or not.

In an interview in "Ma'ariv," Hillel said that in all the material submitted by "Haolam Hazeh" journalist Yigal Laviv which the police had examined, "no criminal element was found that would require the opening of a criminal investigation. The material did raise the possibility of transfer to the State Comptroller. Another part belonged to the Histadrut controller; but the police does not involve itself with these areas," he said.

Asked why the investigation had nevertheless taken an immediate turn on the weekend before Ofer's suicide last Monday, Hillel said:

"Just before last weekend the police received new information —

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Shlomozion to Capital

TEL AVIV. — Arik Sharon, head of Shlomozion, has announced that the headquarters of his party will be transferred to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv.

USSR 'illegally' withholding funds from UN

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. State Department charged on Friday that the Soviet Union's refusal to pay its share of the cost for the UN Middle East peace-keeping force is illegal.

Spokesman Robert Fumess said, "We believe other members are obligated to pay their assessed contribution under a General Assembly resolution."

This is "a legal obligation," Fumess said of the November 1975 resolution establishing a peace-keeping force between Egypt and Israel in Sinai.

Russia announced this week it will withhold nearly \$4.5m. in contributions because the Sinai agreement allegedly circumvents other UN-authorized settlement efforts.

The joint moves were widely interpreted as a warning to U.S. President-elect Carter to continue Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a Middle East peace — under which the Soviet Union was effectively sidelined — and to press instead for resumption of the Geneva peace conference.

PLO status complicates Riyadh parley

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Confusion last night unexpectedly shrouded plans to group Egypt, Syria and Jordan with their oil-rich financial backers in Riyadh today, as participants appeared to be divided over the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization in their midst.

The PLO had earlier admitted that the Riyadh conference planners had not invited it and complained that the attempt to ignore it was a violation of a 1974 Rabat summit decision favoring the PLO over Jordan as the confrontation party bearing the major responsibility for all Palestinians, in particular those in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The PLO said that it was nevertheless dispatching a representative to the Riyadh parley, which the Saudi Arabians were trying to salvage late last night. A top aide to King Khaled yesterday flew to Amman for talks with Jordan's King Hussein, then proceeded to Damascus for a meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad. The Syrian leader, who is currently promoting a federal union with Jordan, has been maneuvering toward the reinstatement of Hussein in the forefront of the Middle East arena, largely at the expense of the PLO.

Egypt, which usually fights for the PLO's participation in Arab forums, significantly maintained a long silence yesterday over the Riyadh gathering. Cairo's semi-official "Al-Ahram" said that the meeting scheduled to be held at foreign ministerial level has probably been postponed until next weekend. The paper added that the parley was likely to be held in Cairo instead, but Kuwait's Foreign Minister

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah said the Riyadh gathering would be held in Riyadh, as scheduled, today.

In the first apparent sign of erosion in the Egyptian-PLO alliance, another Cairo paper, "Al-Akhar el-Yom," said yesterday that President Anwar Sadat was expected to host King Hussein this month, adding that the latter was likely to join the newly established Egyptian-Syrian joint political command.

The Egyptian press has markedly emphasized Jordan's participation at the planned Riyadh — or Cairo — conference between the front-line Arab states and their financial backers, without making mention of the PLO.

The primary objective of the new conference originally scheduled to be held in Riyadh "today" was to follow up the distribution of financial assistance to Arab states confronting Israel. Egypt and Syria had been allotted one billion dollars a year for four years beginning in 1975, and Jordan was granted \$300m. a year. The flow of such, however, has not been steady, especially after the oil-rich states recently undertook to aid reconstruction of war-torn Lebanon and to finance an inter-Arab military consortium in which French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges pledged in Cairo yesterday to "participate directly."

If held, the conference is bound to touch on a variety of topics including the situation in Lebanon, the status of the PLO, the projected reconvening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and the current extensive contacts with the U.S. towards exploring a comprehensive settlement to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

(See page 5.)

New U.S. appraisal of interviews 'Sadat didn't change stand on West Bank'

By WOLF BLITZER
AMERICAN

WASHINGTON. — American officials apparently now believe that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat did not significantly modify Egypt's position regarding the establishment of a separate West Bank Palestinian state and its connection with Jordan during recent newspaper and television interviews.

While the Americans initially welcomed Sadat's remarks that any West Bank state would have to have formal links with Jordan, they now seem to have come to the conclusion that the Egyptian leader was not really abandoning his support for a mini-state between Israel and Jordan.

According to the current U.S. view, Sadat, in his statements to "The Washington Post" and in an interview with NBC's "Today" show, meant only that the Palestinians should have the option of establishing formal links with Jordan once their new state is established.

The American understanding of Sadat's position has been formulated following extensive diplomatic contacts between U.S. and Egyptian diplomats in Cairo. U.S. Ambassador Herman Eilts was in Washington to seek clarification of the Egyptian view and what Sadat may have really meant.

American officials believe that Sadat was primarily seeking to exert some pressure on the PLO to modify its stand by throwing out

the suggestion of a possible Jordanian-Palestinian connection — a position that the PLO rejects.

American and Israeli officials initially were pleased by the apparent Sadat departure from the 1974 Rabat Arab summit conference decision proclaiming the PLO the sole representative of the Palestinians. But now, following additional clarifications, it does not appear that Sadat has altered his stand substantially.

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, Thursday, met for about one hour Thursday evening with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and discussed this and other developments in the Middle East. The bulk of the session, however, was devoted to bilateral U.S.-Israeli issues, including arms supplies and economic and military financial assistance.

Dinitz once again asked Kissinger to intercede with President Ford to increase the proposed amount of foreign aid for Israel in the next fiscal year. Ford will shortly present Congress with his fiscal 1978 budget, even though he leaves office on January 20.

Israel has been seeking \$2.2b. in economic and military aid. But Ford is reportedly virtually certain of recommending only \$1.5b., some \$300m. less than the State Department's recommendation.

Dinitz went through the motions of asking that Kissinger appeal to the President for an increase, but it remains unlikely that the sum will be increased.

Sarkis orders heavy arms turned in by Wednesday

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, backed by a predominantly Syrian Arab League force, has commanded the Palestine Liberation Organization and all other warring factions in his country to surrender their heavy armaments by next Wednesday night.

Sarkis further demanded over the weekend that all "regular" forces belonging to the PLO be withdrawn from Lebanese territory by the same deadline. The term "regular" forces was a guarded-but-clear reference to the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) units which the PLO summoned from Egypt and Iraq to counter those dispatched by Syria at the height of Lebanon's 20-month civil war last year. The term also refers to Iraqi army troops who were brought in through the southern Lebanese ports of Sidon and Tyre to fight on the side of the PLO against Syrian troops and Christian militias.

It was not clear by last night whether the PLA units would be withdrawn to their former bases, including those in Egypt and Iraq. Earlier indications were that Syria sought to reorganize the 8,000-man army under its tutelage, and then spread its units along Syrian and Jordanian fronts. The PLA differs from the PLO's "irregular" groupings mostly by having maintained a command independent of Yasser Arafat's leadership. The army is formally headed by Gen. Misbah

Budeiri, a Syrian disciple.

Sarkis warned that the peacekeeping force was ready to crack down on any faction that fails to abide by the Wednesday night deadline.

Christian militia leaders yesterday announced their acceptance of orders to hand over control over their heavy arms by that date. So did the PLO, although the movement's spokesmen indicated that their forces would suspend the actual surrender of arms pending the clarification of the PLO's planned redeployment in Lebanon under a 1969 Cairo formula.

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	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	74	2-7	7
Golan	75	0-1	1
Nahariya	84	5-13	13
Safed	95	0-4	4
Haifa Port	80	5-13	13
Tiberias	70	3-10	10
Nazareth	70	3-10	10
Afula	85	0-13	13
Shomron	75	6-8	8
Tel Aviv	66	7-12	12
B-C Airport	64	6-12	12
Jericho	70	7-13	13
Gaza	65	6-12	12
Beer Sheva	75	6-12	12
Shat	75	6-12	12
Tiran Straits	26	10-19	19

IDF sets up new Corps



Tati-Aluf Matityahu Niv

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent
A new branch of the armed forces was announced by the Army Spokesman on Friday — the Adjutancy Corps. Simultaneously it was announced that Aluf-Mishne Matityahu Niv would head the new Corps.

Niv, who was promoted to the rank of Major General on Friday, has served in administrative posts with the IDF almost since he joined up in 1954. Between 1959 and 1969 he served as Chief Adjutant to the then Defence Minister Moshe Dayan. The establishment of the Corps comes in an attempt to improve the service being given to the individual soldier, and also to cope with the tremendous growth of the armed forces since the Yom Kippur War.

Niv, 40, was born in Tel Aviv and educated at the Herzliya Gymnasium. He is married and the father of a son and a daughter.

Yadlin still in hospital

PETAH TIKVA. — No change was reported yesterday in the condition, described as satisfactory, of suspended Kupa Holim head Asher Yadlin, who has been in the cardiac intensive-care unit of Beilinson Hospital here since Tuesday.

Yadlin was brought by police to Beilinson from his cell at the Abu Kahir lockup after developing liver pains and irregularity of heart-beat. He had shown great emotion on learning of the suicide the night before of Housing Minister Avraham Ofer.

Doctors have reported to police that he still requires medical supervision. They have also told his attorney, Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, that they will provide a medical report on him by Tuesday.

Attorney Toussia-Cohen said doctors would not allow him to discuss the case with Yadlin, but did allow them to talk together briefly. Yadlin had complained of general weakness and said he felt an overall malaise and occasional nausea.

Yadlin, who was arrested last fall on suspicion of financial irregularities, has been visited in recent days by many friends, including Health Minister Victor Sheinert. His family are staying nearby. (Itm)

Mekorot to leave Metulla dry

By YORAM HAMZRAHI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
METULLA. — The Mekorot water company has warned the Metulla Local Council it will cut off water supplies to the town tomorrow because the town has not settled its IL600,000 debt to the company. Mekorot spokesman Mordechai Ya'acobi said yesterday.

Ya'acobi said the decision was taken after banks had refused to honour council cheques amounting to IL240,000.

But he said Mekorot would allow the people of Metulla drinking water which will be supplied for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening.

Officials at the Metulla Local Council said they hoped to settle their debt by tomorrow. They also said that a large part of the debt was caused by water supplies to South Lebanon villagers and army units in the area.

Dr. HANS BARJEBUHR

Wife—Lotte Barjebuhr, Pardes Hanna
Brother—Prof. F. Barjebuhr
Daughters—Kate and Nahum Kadar and Family.
Ness Ziona
Esther and Ovadia Rabi and Family.
Beer Sheva

Please refrain from condolence visits.
January 8, 1977.

Yariv to head strategic studies institute, opening in autumn

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent
Israel will get an institute for strategic studies in the autumn, its director-designate, Aharon Yariv, told *The Jerusalem Post* at the weekend.

The institute will be attached to Tel Aviv University but will be completely independent of the university or any state body as far as planning, policy and the direction of its research activities are concerned.

Yariv stressed that the institute's "crucial objectivity" depended on its having enough capital funding to provide an annual income large enough to insure its independence. When agreeing to be the institute's first head, he insisted on this condition, Yariv said.

The funding is off to an auspicious start, he claimed. Most of the money needed to make the institute independent has been collected through the Friends of Tel Aviv University. Yariv expects the remainder to be forthcoming in the next few months. By the summer a final assessment would be made, he said, and then staff would be hired.

The institute has been in the planning stage since the Yom Kippur war, when the need was highlighted for an independent agency in Israel which could provide alternate strategic assessments.

The first director to be designated



Aharon Yariv

was Aluf Yisrael Tal, but he left before the institute got off the ground to head a new research development project at the Defence Ministry.

"In every area of public activity there is an academic base which develops and provides alternate answers except in the field of strategy," Yariv said. He described the primary

goals of the institute as studying the manifold aspects of national security, particularly the political, economic and social ramifications of strategic policy.

The institute, he says, has the blessings of both Prime Minister Rabin and Defence Minister Peres. It will have its own board, with Abba Eban as chairman, thus maintaining its administrative independence from Tel Aviv University.

Yariv said he hoped the institute would conduct necessary studies for the defence establishment in Israel, without being in any way dependent on these studies for its operating budget. He did not think that strategy would be taught for academic credit at first, but did not exclude the possibility for the future.

Yariv is currently a Knesset Member and serves on the House Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee as well as on the Interior Committee. It was not immediately clear whether he would give up his political career to head the institute.

But he said that he regarded his activities as a Member of the Knesset as a full-time job, and sees the directorship of the institute in the same light. He did not feel he could undertake two full-time jobs successfully at the same time, he told *The Post*.

Yariv was Minister of Information in the Rabin government until he resigned in January, 1975.

Katzir: Must industrialize before we live like rich

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. President Ephraim Katzir on Friday chided Israelis for behaving as if they were already in the post-industrial age when they had hardly even entered the industrial one.

Speaking to the Tel Aviv Labour Council at Beit Brenner, he called for an improvement in workers' education to enable the country to cope with the problems of Israel's dawning industrial era. He also urged the Histadrut to lead in setting up "a new society modelled on Jewish-socialist values of morality which the modern world might look to."

President Katzir began his address to the packed house by noting the anomaly into which Israel had manoeuvred itself: "We have a post-industrial frame of mind while technologically we are only entering the industrial era." Decrying the over-emphasis on services in Israel, Professor Katzir said the need was to develop industry.

Describing the make-up of one "post-industrial" society, he said the U.S. already had 65 per

cent of its work force in services, while Israel had nearly half of its 1.1 million workers in services.

But the difference was that the U.S.'s 90 million workers include 13 million engineers, scientists and abstract technologists plus 2.6 million medical workers. Israel, on the other hand, has only 75,000 scientists and academics among its 1.1 million workers. The rest of its 500,000 service personnel were made up of 140,000 professionals, 35,000 administrative staff, 150,000 clerks and 85,000 merchants.

The country did make a fair showing in the percentage of Gross National Product it devotes to research and development when compared with Belgium and Switzerland — giving 1.5 per cent as against their 2 per cent. But unlike them it was only at the beginning of the road to industrial development, and had only 1,300 industrial plants, he said.

During the day the President, who was the guest of the council the whole morning, visited Naamat institutions in the Abu-Kabir alumnus-rehabilitation area and two industrial plants, Amkor and Lapid.



Canadian Minister of Labour, John C. Munro (right), chats with Labour Minister Moshe Baran at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem last night. Mr. Baran gave a dinner for his Canadian counterpart and Mrs. Munro, who arrived in Israel on Friday for a four-day visit. Also present at the dinner were Canada's Deputy Labour Minister, Tom Eberlee, and Mr. Munro's Parliamentary Secretary, Jacques Olivier.

Churchman raps Old City evictions

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. A senior Anglican churchman in Jerusalem has attacked the Israeli authorities for "trampling upon human rights" when forcibly removing three Arab families from the Old City.

The dean of St. George's Anglican Cathedral in Jerusalem, G. Clive Handford, raised this allegation in a letter to "The Times" sent jointly with Edward Every, Adela M. Lebet, and C. Murray Rogers.

The letter began with the supposed transposition of the incident to a British background, reading thus: "Three days after Christmas, three Jewish families in Bethnal Green were evicted from their homes to make room for recent immigrants. On that Tuesday morn-

ing, a detachment of British troops surrounded the area as bulldozers completely demolished the houses. Thirty-one Jews were involved.

"When the authorities in Whitehall were questioned about such apparent injustice, they assured the complainants that very adequate flat accommodation had been offered to the evicted families at a price beyond their means."

The dean and his co-signatories later wrote: "Who, we wonder, are the anti-Semites?"

What the signatories failed to note was that the Old City evacuation, secured through court orders, is part of the restoration of the Jewish Quarter, whose entire population was removed at the time of the Jordanian occupation in 1948.

Leket to take up Knesset seat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yehiel Leket, director of the Israel Aliya Centre in New York, is returning home to fill the Knesset seat of the late Housing Minister Avraham Ofer.

Leket, 35, was the next in line in the Labour Party's list. His term as director was to have ended in August.

World Zionist Organization officials are in the process of deciding whom to appoint as a temporary replacement for Leket.

WASHINGTON. — Nazareth's Communist mayor, Tawfik Zayyad, was sharply critical of Israel's policy towards its Arab citizens yesterday when he declared that Israel Arabs may be full citizens under the law, "but in practice, it is not this way and we are considered second-class citizens."

In a front-page interview with "The Washington Star," the Arab mayor, elected a year ago, described in detail what he charged were official governmental policies discriminating against Israel Arabs.

"The school in an Arab village is something that is distributed all over the village," he said. "It is not all in one building — two or three rooms here, two or three rooms elsewhere. Sometimes they are even without a toilet. They are like stables, not fit for a human being."

Zayyad also charged that "there is not a single Arab village except Nazareth which has a drainage system."

Brrr-risk and clear in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Staff

It was cold from Metulla to Eilat yesterday, but the heavy rain and snow which inundated much of the country at the end of last week appeared to have lessened substantially.

Reports from both the northern and southern ends of the country indicated that residents stayed in their homes to keep warm. In Eilat, many families brought out their little-used heaters, as the mercury dipped to a low of degrees below zero. In Haifa, and other parts of the north also reported cold weather, with rains stopping on Friday afternoon. On Mt. Hermon, 6 to 7 cms. of new snow were recorded.

Only in Beersheba were there reports of rain. Many Negev veterans said that the just-concluded week was the rainiest that they could remember.

The cold kept Jerusalemites in their homes much of the day. The Old City was nearly deserted. Friday evening, the Capital had a low of three degrees below zero.

Drive-in burglars seize one-ton safe

LYDDA. — In a daring night-time burglary here early on Friday, mechanized thieves made off with a one-ton safe containing over IL300,000 in jewels by breaking through the front wall of a jewellery shop and driving in with a truck carrying a winch.

The shop, owned by David Ben-Yishai, is in Lydda's main street, Rehov Herzl. Police sources said its burglar-alarm system did not work.

There has been an unprecedented number of break-ins in recent weeks in the Central Police Subdistrict, which includes Lydda. A similar robbery took place in Rishon LeZion's main street, Rehov Rothschild, a week ago, in which another jewellery shop had its safe removed.

PLO may open 'dozens' of U.S. offices

NEW YORK. — The Palestine Liberation Organization may open "dozens" of regional offices throughout the U.S. after President Jimmy Carter's office, the "New York Post" reported on Friday.

Zahid Tarazi, the PLO's representative at the UN, confirmed that the PLO leadership "has been thinking very seriously" about opening "many offices" starting in February, the "Post" said. Tarazi said there were no "legal obstacles" to opening such offices, that financial backing was "secondary" and that he was sure "we can find hundreds of Americans who are willing to identify with the PLO to staff the offices."

The PLO has an office in Manhattan now. It has tried to open an office in Washington last November, but the State Department said it did not think the time was "propitious" for such an office and ordered Sabri Jiryis, a key PLO official who had been scheduled to head the Washington office, out of the U.S. because he lied about his birthplace on his visa application. (Breira — p. 3)

"He, Hillel, knows well that the holding of inquiries had been widely reported on in the press for weeks before my speech in the Knesset," Olmert said yesterday. "I never accused the late Minister Ofer of anything. I said that inquiries were being held against him, and that



Angry residents of Jerusalem's East Talpiot housing development complain to Deputy Mayor Yehoshua Matza (wearing hat) on Friday night outside Matza's home about a power failure in their neighbourhood on Sabbath eve. Residents of East Talpiot had driven in a dozen cars to the home of Mayor Teddy Kollek where they learnt that Kollek is abroad. Friday's blackout lasted an hour. The Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, responsible for energy, will meet with the East Jerusalem Electricity Corporation's manager today, to discuss the disruptions in supply, which some Jewish residents of the areas affected have alleged are intentional. (Rahamin Yisraeli)

Israel's Kagan now third in Hastings chess tourney

HASTINGS, England. — Israel's Shimon Kagan defeated Arne Zwaig of Norway in 40 moves to maintain a three-way tie for third place with Britain and the Soviet Union on Thursday in the eighth round of the Hastings International Chess Tournament.

Israel's Yair Kraidman also beat David Rumens of Britain in 56 moves from a Queen's Indian Defence in another adjourned game.

Soviet Grand Master Oleg Romanishin kept his lead on Friday after all outstanding adjourned games were completed. He went into the ninth round yesterday of the 15-round contest with 5½ points.

James Tarjan, of the U.S. is second in the placings with five points. Kagan, Soviet Grand Master Vasiliy Smyslov, and Britain's Anthony Miles each have 4½ points. (AP)

SOFTER PEACE PLANK

(Continued from page one)

any Palestinian organization which would recognize Israel's right to exist and express readiness to desist from terror. He argued that, by agreeing to negotiate, Israel does not automatically accept a demand for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

But Mrs. Meir, Bar-Lev and Police Minister Shlomo Hillel strongly opposed them.

Yacobi said Israel should welcome the inclusion of Palestinians in the Palestinian delegation because the Palestinians account for the majority of the Jordanian population and most Palestinians live in Jordan.

These inquiries would probably turn into a police investigation. Everything I said was true, as is definitely clear now." Asked whether he was referring to later allegations — such as on Neve Ya'acov land transactions — said to have been received by the police later, after his Knesset statement, Olmert indicated that the Neve Ya'acov matter itself had been known earlier. He did not officially say that this earlier information had been connected then with Ofer.

The president of the Press Council, Dr. Yehoshua Rotenstein, called Friday night for completion of the Ofer investigation and publication of the results. Speaking over Israel Radio, he said that even if it proves impossible to push the investigation to a conclusion, the public has a right to know what happened during the investigation of the allegations against Ofer, especially in view of Ofer's tragic end.

In answer to a question, Rotenstein said the public had a right to know and the press a duty to publish, provided the facts were verified. "Whoever thinks otherwise does not know what the democratic system means," he stressed.

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High Court holds 2nd ILP hearing

Representatives of the Independent Liberal Party and the Attorney-General both tried on Friday to convince the High Court of Justice that their differing interpretations of the Basic Law: The Government — which says that 48 hours must pass before a minister's resignation takes effect — are both correct and in the true spirit of the law.

The second hearing of the Attorney-General's application to the court continued on Friday with the State trying to prove that the ILP ministers must return to the Cabinet, and the counsel for the ILP trying to prove that the resignations of Ministers Kol and Hanan are effective.

Moshe Kol and Gideon Hanan had resigned from the Cabinet a few hours before Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin submitted his resignation to the President last December 21 — hence making his Cabinet an interim one from which the law says ministers cannot resign.

ILP attorney Arnold Erlitzman said he did not believe the law intended to give the Prime Minister the right to force ministers to stay in his government.

At this point, Justice Sheshelevsky remarked that this sound as if the Prime Minister had issued Kol and Hanan with back-to-work orders.

The Attorney-General's representative allowed that the law did indeed force the ILP ministers to stay in the Cabinet even though they did not wish to serve in it. But he said that this is the intention of the law — to prevent an administrative vacuum.

The Attorney-General has not yet replied to the order nisi, which demands that he show cause why the three dismissed National Religious Party ministers should not retain their Cabinet posts. (Itm)

Dismembered body found in Haifa subway

HAIFA. — The dismembered remains of a woman's body found strewn along the tracks of the Carmelit underground railway here over the weekend were identified yesterday as those of Tamar Abulbul, aged 26. The cause of death was not immediately known.

The first part found was an arm which railway workers discovered on Friday. Thinking it was a prosthetic, they left it in the Carmelit's left-luggage office; but by yesterday morning they realized it was part of a human body.

Further search of the tunnel from the Nevatim station to the lower end of the line turned up other parts of the body, bits of clothing, shoes and a purse, which enabled the identity to be established. Tamar Abulbul had been missing from her home in Yokneam since December 28. (Itm)

Wizo convention begins today

World Wizo's 17th Convention opens at Binyenei Ha'oma today. The opening session will be addressed by Prime Minister Rabin.

The remaining eight days of deliberation will be held at the Diplomat Hotel. The convention will be addressed by Golda Meir, Foreign Minister Allon and Defence Minister Peres, among others.

On the convention agenda are aliyah, information, and the increase of services for children and the elderly.

(See "Better than its image," p. 1)

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 6

Scenes from the opera BORIS GODUNOV by MUSSORGSKY semi-staged by RAFFAELLA ABU GEORGE SINGER, conductor Soloist singers and Choir

TEL AVIV
Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
Series 1: Tuesday, 11.1.77
Series 2: Thursday, 13.1.77
Series 3: Saturday, 15.1.77
Series 4: Sunday, 16.1.77
Series 5: Thursday, 20.1.77
Series 6: Saturday, 22.1.77
Series 7: Tuesday, 25.1.77
Series 8: Thursday, 27.1.77
JERUSALEM
Binyenei Ha'oma
Saturday, 29.1.77, 8.30 p.m.

LIGHT CLASSICAL MUSIC SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 3

CAMILLA KOLTCHINSKAJA, conductor YEYFIM BOIKO, viola ABRHAM BOENSTEIN, violin

TEL AVIV
Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 12.1.77

Programme:
Glinka: Overture to "Russians and Lullaby"
Ravel: "Tzigane" for Violin and Orchestra
Tchaikovsky: Italian Capriccio
Liszt: Concerto for Viola and Orchestra
Kodaly: "Hary Janos" Suite

YOUTH CONCERT NO. 2

"The Orchestral Suite" CAMILLA KOLTCHINSKAJA, conductor PERETZ YARON, flute

TEL AVIV
Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
Monday, 17.1.77

Programme:
Bach: Suite No. 2 for Flute and Orchestra
Orry: "Pier Gynt," Suite No. 1
Kodaly: "Hary Janos" Suite

فكر من الناحية

'Syria pledged to ease pressure on Jews'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — An American Jewish Congressman who returned recently from a visit to Syria says that Syrian Jews have been promised a significant relaxation of discriminatory restrictions against them.

But Rep. Stephen Solarz (Dem.-N.Y.) told "The New York Times" that there had not been any change in Syria's adamant refusal to allow Syrian Jews to emigrate to the U.S. or to accept special permission to travel outside the country.

But the proceeds of the sales of personal property. Previously, those proceeds were frozen, and approval had to be obtained from the Syrian authorities if wanted for special purposes.

While denying Jews permission to emigrate, Syria does permit Jews to go abroad for health reasons, but only if a \$6,000 bond is posted to ensure their return. Members of the family are forced to remain behind, in effect as hostages.

Jewish leaders in Syria told Solarz that Syria had agreed to "take under consideration" a lowering of the amount of the bond and to consider special arrangements to aid about 400 young Jewish women who are unable to find husbands in Syria.

"This is the single most major concern," Solarz said. He added that the women were between the ages of 20 and 30, and would like to come to the U.S. to find husbands.

Solarz, whose district in Brooklyn contains almost all of the 25,000 Syrian Jews in the U.S., said that he met with Syrian Chief Rabbi Haima, the head of the Jewish Community Council, Selim Toto, and with other Jewish leaders there. His discussions were always monitored by Syrian government authorities, Solarz said.

Solarz was told that internal restrictions on Jews in Syria would be lifted. The promised moves, according to Solarz, were:



This picture, issued by the official Soviet News Agency Tass last Wednesday, purports to show material confiscated from the flats of Yuri Orlov, Alexander Ginzburg, and Lynda Alexeyeva. Ginzburg charged that the searchers had planted 1,000 deutschmarks and 100 U.S. dollars in his flat claiming they found it there.

Soviets press dissidents harder

MOSCOW — Soviet prosecutors on Friday summoned three leading dissidents whose flats were searched last week for an interrogation, after they were accused by the controlled press of links to an organization which gives financial aid to arrested dissidents.

Physicist Yuri Orlov, Alexander Ginzburg and Lynda Alexeyeva were summoned to the Public Prosecutor's Office for interrogation but only Alexeyeva complied, according to dissident sources.

Orlov continued to shut himself in his apartment since being released on Wednesday night from a prosecutor's office where he had been taken by force. Plainclothesmen are waiting for him in the street outside his building.

After the police search and his interrogation Orlov said the Soviet authorities were trying to resurrect Stalinist methods in crushing dissent.

In a brief written statement handed to Western newsmen, the physicist said he believed the authorities were dismayed at the possibility that the information he and his colleagues provided might be used at next summer's follow-up meeting to the 1975 Helsinki European Security Conference.

At the same time, he declared, the authorities also appeared disturbed by the fact that a reliable system of passing on financial aid to Soviet political prisoners had been established.

"In order to destroy public coordination groups and the Russian Social Fund (for aid to prisoners), they are ready to return to Stalinist methods," Orlov declared. "But this," he said, "only shows they have lost a sense of reality."

At a news conference on Wednesday, Ginzburg, another member of the group who acts as treasurer of the fund and also had his apartment searched on Tuesday, said police had seized some 3,000 rubles (about \$1,600,000) belonging to the fund.

Ginzburg was taken ill with pneumonia on Friday and rushed to hospital. His friends said he was taken to Moscow hospital No. 29 from the home of dissident leader Andrei Sakharov where he had been staying.

Ginzburg, Orlov and the third target of the searches, Miss Alexeyeva, are members of an unofficial group set up last year to monitor the Soviet Union's compliance with the Helsinki Human Rights accords. The Tass news agency claimed evidence was found linking them with the anti-Soviet emigre organization NTS, a charge all three denied.

Meanwhile, a Ukrainian dissident group has accused Soviet authorities in a clandestine document of imposing "inhuman verdicts" against intellectuals and others who resist Russification of Ukrainian life.

According to the document prepared by a group in Kiev and supplied to a reporter in the U.S. by a Ukrainian emigre writer, dissidents are routinely fired from their jobs and "the entire life of the country today is controlled by the organs of the KGB."

The Ukrainian group parallels the Moscow group that was the target of raids earlier this week. Both were formed with the avowed purpose of monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accord.

(Reuters, AP)

Israel needs a strong mandate — 'N.Y. Times'

By WOLF BLITZER
POST Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON — "The New York Times" on Thursday called upon the Israeli electorate to vote into office a government with a strong mandate to address the delicate questions of security in the Middle East, or risk an imposed settlement.

"An election that yields no such mandate but only another weak coalition would evoke more than disappointment in Washington," the editorial warned. "It would set Americans to thinking that if Israelis cannot define their peace terms then perhaps the job should be done for them."

The sharply-worded editorial expressed hope that "Israeli politicians will consider their interests abroad, above all in the U.S., where many negotiating formulas are under discussion in the belief that the Israelis will soon be ready to move."

Israel will think uncoordinated American initiatives if they cannot continue in their debates and maneuver to place the issue of war and peace where it belongs — on top of their lengthening list of troubles," the newspaper asserted.

The editorial was the first on the Middle East since Max Frankel became editorial page editor, succeeding John Oakes. Frankel has been a respected "Times" editor and writer for many years, previously serving as editor of the Sunday magazine supplement.

The editorial said that American officials were pleased "when Mr. Rabin shattered his own coalition last month and invited a test of his leadership in May instead of November. This implied heavy diplomacy by summer."

Both the outgoing Ford and incoming Carter administrations believe that "1977 offers the best chance in years to move the Middle East towards peace."

"Do we dare improve the Israelis to look beyond domestic scandal to the international stakes in their coming elections?" the editorial asked. "They are agitated by suspicions of fraud and bribery in high places, demands for electoral reform, inflation and the redistribution of political power that the voting in May will bring. All this when the United States and other interested nations are awaiting a government strong enough to test the chances of active negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbors."

"We press the question reluctantly. Domestic politics drive foreign policy. Countries are like that. Watergate quickly chased off and even the 1973 war from our preoccupations not so long ago."

"Still, Americans who care about Israel's well-being have been looking for a Jerusalem government that can convincingly address the delicate questions of security in the Middle East." (Leader page 12)

Parents to decide today on strike at 8 J'lem schools

Jerusalem Post Education Correspondent
Representatives of the parents at Jerusalem's eight integrated State Religious schools are to meet this morning with senior Education Ministry and municipal education officials at the office of Ministry Director-General Eliezer Shumlatz to discuss the issues that prompted them to keep their sixth-grade children home during the week after the Hanukkah vacation.

The parents will then hold their scheduled demonstration, for which they have a police permit, in City Hall Park at 1:30 p.m. Depending on the outcome of this morning's discussion, they will announce at the demonstration whether they are suspending or going ahead with the general stay-home strike scheduled for Tuesday at the schools involved, their spokesman, Shlomo Romer, told The Jerusalem Post on Friday.

The parents are demanding "fair and equal" integration at all of the Capital's Religious schools, including the semi-private but "recognized" No'am and Horev schools. Whereas all state-operated schools register only children from their districts and must accept all

applicants, schools like No'am and Horev may register children on a city-wide basis, and are not required to accept all applicants.

As a result, the parents complain — and the authorities agree — that their schools have a higher ratio of disadvantaged (terafim) pupils to high-level pupils than the optimal ratio of 40:60, while the ratio at No'am and Horev is far lower than that.

On another sector of the school integration front, a State Religious intermediate division has been set up at Boys Town Jerusalem (Kiryat No'am), in the Bayit Vegan quarter. The agreement to this effect has just been signed between the school and the national and municipal education authorities.

Under the agreement, Kiryat No'am, a yeshiva-vocational high school is permitted to accept sixth-grade graduates from all school districts "who meet the school's standards." There will be a long school day, including lunch, guidance in doing homework, supplementary classes, laboratories, technical work, shops, and textbooks and material available on loan.

target of the searches, Miss Alexeyeva, are members of an unofficial group set up last year to monitor the Soviet Union's compliance with the Helsinki Human Rights accords. The Tass news agency claimed evidence was found linking them with the anti-Soviet emigre organization NTS, a charge all three denied.

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(Reuters, AP)

Uzan to unveil plan for Kaddum, 26 new settlements in Areas

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV — Agriculture Minister Aharon Uzan will tomorrow bring before the Agricultural Planning Authority — the roof body uniting the settlement movements, the Jewish Agency and its ministry — a plan to establish 56 new villages, 27 of them beyond the Green Line and one of which would reportedly be a new site for the Kaddum settlers.

Reporting this last night, an Agriculture Ministry source said the 29 settlements within the Green Line would be planned by the Jewish Agency and the other 27 by the World Zionist Organization. The plan calls for 2,500 families to make the initial settlement of the 56 villages over the next several years. It would be part of an overall government plan to establish 185 new settlements by 1992.

Of the 56 villages, 16 would be in Galilee, nine in the Negev and Arava, and four elsewhere in pre-1967 Israel. Of those across the Green Line, six would be on the Golan, nine in Judea-Samaria and the Jordan Rift, 10 in the Rafiah Agency and Gaza Strip area, and two in "other places." The Agriculture Ministry source, asked if these two included Kaddum, said "yes" but would not say where the Kaddum settlers were to be relocated.

The source said that the settlements across the Green Line would of course have to receive the authorization of the Ministerial Committee on Settlements.

The sites for the settlements have been chosen either because the areas are little populated or because climatic conditions in them are very good for growing export crops.

'Crisis in pro-Israel German group'

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BONN — An intensive discussion is taking place within the 1,700-member German-Israel Society over the organization's future course, following charges that some members have overstressed their good-will and cultural functions and are propagating a pro-Arab Palestine line.

Society president Heinz Westphal has described the current situation as a "crisis" within the group and has called on members to make a fundamental decision on the society's aims at their next meeting this spring.

While Westphal indicated he would be prepared to step down if the charges against the society prove correct, the main target is Dr. Reiner Bernstein, 37-year-old manager of the organization and directly responsible to Westphal.

The dispute took on a diplomatic dimension recently when Israel's ambassador to Bonn, Yohanan Merz, let it be known that he would be happier if Bernstein were replaced. While the Ambassador did not say this publicly, sources close to him confirmed that this was his view.

Since then, the German Ambassador to Israel, Per Fischer, in a letter to Westphal, has reportedly criticized Merz for his role in the controversy.

Bernstein is specifically blamed for having failed to coordinate with Israeli authorities when he led a West Berlin youth group to Israel last October.

Officials criticized the trip as politically one-sided and overly devoted to meetings with New-Left minority figures in Israel opposed to the government's policies. Members of the German youth group were also described as hostile towards Israel's stand in the Middle East conflict.

A vocal but small minority within the German society was said to have been turning away from wholehearted support of Israel government policy for some time before this. Apparently because of the trend, Ambassador Merz and his staff boycotted the society's annual meeting in Bonn last November.

Westphal, in a recent open letter to members, said he had met with Ambassador Merz on the matter and he expected more meetings to follow. Westphal added that as far as he was concerned Bernstein was innocent until proven guilty, and that he could find nothing in Bernstein's actions which would justify firing him.

Several of the 14 regional committees have issued statements expressing deep concern over the divided relations between the society, founded 10 years ago to foster German-Israel friendship, and the Israel Embassy.

The Wiesbaden committee said it cannot be the purpose of the society to "interfere" in Israel's domestic politics. "The main job should be to promote understanding for Israel's situation and to extend humanitarian and cultural links between Israel and the Federal Republic... whoever is not prepared to do this should draw personal conclusions."

The regional group in Kassel issued a similar declaration calling on the society's national leadership to do everything in its power to restore Israel's confidence in the organization.

There is also concern among members that the controversy, which has split along party lines between Social Democrats (SPD) and conservative Christian Democrats, has been blown up out of proportion.

Rolf Baumgartner, manager of the Hamburg committee, pointed out that the vast majority of the society was strongly pro-Israel. The Hamburg committee, he said, was "committed and directed to public relations work for the State of Israel in secure boundaries, to make people here realize the good-will of the people of Israel and to advocate a sovereign nation."

Baumgartner stressed that in his group "PLO propaganda is definitely not pursued." He said that, through his personal acquaintance with the heads of the other 13 regional committees in West Germany, he could assure that they had the same "loyal attitude and sense of solidarity" with Israel.

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7 firms charged in boycott cases

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commerce Department said Friday it has charged seven companies with failing to report requests to participate in international trade boycotts.

The department did not identify what boycotts were involved, but most such actions in the past have involved the Arab boycott against Israel.

The department stressed that the seven companies were not being charged with participating in a boycott, but merely for failing to report. They would be subject to fines or other penalties if the charges were found to be true. They have a right to obtain a hearing on the charges.

Commerce identified the companies as Dzurik Division of General Signal Manufacturing Corp. of Sartell, Minnesota; Damon Corp. IEC Division, Needham Heights, Massachusetts; Malson International of Norwood, New Jersey; Smith Kline Corp. of Philadelphia; Hercules Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware; Henry R. John and Son of New York, and Blu-Ray Inc. of Essex, Connecticut. (AP)

142 WORKS by the American photographer Edward Weston went on view at the Tel Aviv Museum Thursday night at the beginning of a five-week stay in Israel. The 142 photographs, going back to 1915, were assembled by New York's Museum of Modern Art for a tour of U.S. and European museums.

Anti-Jewish blasts in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES — Bombs exploded at a Jewish school in Buenos Aires and at the home of a Jewish businessman on Friday, security sources reported.

They said there were no casualties but the school building and house were severely damaged.

The bombings were the first anti-Jewish attacks since a rash of explosions against Jewish firms and temples last August and September.

Security sources said the target of a Friday night bomb was the Natan Gesant School, operated by the Hebrew Society of Buenos Aires. Eight hours earlier, a bomb went off at the home of Naum Kacowicz, president of a meat packing plant and former chairman of a Jewish hospital.

Kacowicz was kidnapped in 1975 by a terrorist group and was released when a one million dollar ransom reportedly was paid.

No group has asserted responsibility for the new anti-Jewish attacks.

A group calling itself the Argentine National Socialist Front had said its members committed the bombings last year. In September the neo-Nazi front sent messages to the news media threatening to kill prominent Argentine Jews.

There are an estimated 600,000 Jews in Argentina, forming the largest Jewish community in Latin America. (AP)

Jewish journalists meet on Tuesday

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The World Conference of Jewish Journalists is scheduled to open in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

The offices of the Assembly will be open for delegates and guests at Beit Sokolow (Journalists' Association) in Tel Aviv the whole day Sunday, and on Monday morning.

On Monday afternoon, the offices will move to Beit Agron, the home of the Journalists' Association in Jerusalem.

They will be open on Tuesday morning as well.

Top Soviet conductor coming on aliya

VIENNA — Soviet conductor Rudolf Barshai, founder of the renowned Moscow Chamber Orchestra, who arrived here from Moscow on Thursday as an emigrant, will probably travel to Israel in the next few days, Jewish sources said yesterday.

Barshai, 53, is staying here primarily before continuing his journey, the sources said.

The musician is one of the Soviet Union's leading interpreters of Mozart.

Two of his sons left the Soviet Union some time ago and his former wife is living in Israel. Barshai himself had been trying for nearly three years to leave the Soviet Union. (Reuters)

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Breira, Quakers to discuss Palestine state

By WOLF BLITZER
POST Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON — A double-barrelled propaganda effort to win U.S. support for establishment of a Palestinian Arab state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will take place next month when the Breira organization and the American Quakers hold separate conventions six days apart in nearby Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mattityahu Peled, the Tel Aviv University lecturer who heads the "Israel Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace," is a featured speaker at both gatherings. Sabri Jiryis, a PLO official, is scheduled to join Peled as a speaker at the Quaker meeting.

In their brochure advertising the conference, the Quakers' American Friends Service Committee says "Public pressure — especially from the religious and peace communities — for a peaceful settlement can play a central role in encouraging the U.S. to support negotiations which would involve all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The Breira conference is scheduled for February 20-22, while the Quakers are meeting from February 11-14. Both conventions will be held at the same place — the 4-H Center outside Washington, D.C.

Breira, the small but politically active organization of dissident American Jews which wants Israel to accept a West Bank Palestinian Arab state, will be holding its first national gathering ever.

THE 17 BRANCHES of the Kupat Am Bank, which completed their integration into the Bank Leumi network last week, will be closed to the public today. The integration has not yet been approved by the works committees of Bank Leumi and Union Bank, the two major sectors in the Bank Leumi group.

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THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

Where the PLO is correctly measured

THE FIRST week of 1977 was marked by three distinct developments in the area: the boost given to a revived anti-Israel front which has reunited Egypt with Syria and Jordan, acceleration of Arab contacts with the new administration of President-elect Jimmy Carter on an

The Week In Review
ANAN SARADI

overall settlement to the Middle East conflict; and, at home, the tragic suicide of Housing Minister Avraham Ofer, which rocked the Israeli political scene as the nation prepares for new elections on May 17. These were the visible events. Yet there was a momentous development that remained invisible during the past week: namely, the Arab deliberations on the future of the PLO. Created in 1964, the movement assumed a major role in the Middle East only after the Six-Day War. Then, as a result of their humiliating defeat, the Arab countries were too weak to dare question the PLO's path.

It was difficult this week to fathom the direction of the current talks in the four Arab capitals: Cairo, Damascus, Amman and Riyadh. Do they signal the beginning of the end for the PLO or the end of a long and stormy beginning? The PLO has always been weaker and less credible than made out by the Western news media and Israel's Leftists. Its existence has always been dependent on the Arab governments. Politically, the organization is dependent on Egypt, militarily on Syria, and financially on Saudi Arabia and the other oil states.

Perhaps inter-Arab intrigues may always guarantee the PLO's existence, but the Palestinian movement, under its present leadership, fears that the patron Arab states are sliding into a demise. Reflecting such a feeling, the PLO over the weekend cried loudly over the initial failure to invite it to a Riyadh conference planned to meet today in the Saudi Arabian capital. It will include the Arab states confronting Israel as well as their oil-rich financiers. The PLO warned that attempts to ignore it constituted a breach of the 1974 Rabat resolution which favored that movement over Jordan as a major Palestinian party representing all Palestinians, especially those in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The PLO leaders fear an ultimatum demanding that they hand over their heavy weapons. They have been next week's target. The ultimatum, issued by Syria's President Hafez Assad, was also demanded that the Palestine Liberation Army units be withdrawn from Lebanon by the same date, thus leaving the PLO's power in the land of the Cedar confined to lightly armed groupings.

All this was significantly coupled with a decision by Egyptian President Sadat to place "Gaza Strip affairs" back in the hands of the Cairo administration, or more specifically in the hands of Sadat's deputy, Vice-President Husni Mubarak. Just before championing the PLO's claim to be the spearhead of the Arab conflict with Israel, Sadat held that the Gaza Strip should be maintained as a trust by Egypt (while the West Bank remains as such under Jordan) until the Palestinians are provided with the right to self-determination.

Is Sadat backing down on his previous unequivocal support for the PLO or could it be that he was merely trying to contain the Gaza Strip's recent drift towards Jordan, or more accurately, towards a projected Jordanian-Syrian federal union, in order to consolidate the PLO's claim to that territory? If any case Sadat's move indicates that the PLO remains at the mercy of Egypt. And Egypt's stance regarding the PLO remains conditional on the scope of an understanding within the Cairo-Damascus-Amman-Riyadh axis. So indeed should some Israelis consider it a vital negotiating partner when it is not its own.

No serious diplomacy before the elections

Washington Letter
WOLF BLITZER

WASHINGTON. — For President-elect Jimmy Carter and his nearly-completed foreign policy team of advisers, the current transition period prior to the January 20 inauguration has been primarily one of education, especially on matters concerning the Middle East.

The State Department, the Pentagon, the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency have each prepared numerous position papers on all the crucial issues involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This process has actually been going on for nearly a year, in anticipation of a new occupant in the White House.

While Carter and his top aides will read some of these lengthy papers, they will surely rely on in-depth briefings by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and other outgoing Ford Administration officials to bring them up to date on the details and nuances of existing U.S. policy.

"In order to make changes," one Carter aide said the other day, "we must first know what's really been going on over the past few years — what commitments the U.S. may have made, what obligations we have and what move should be taken without damaging U.S. credibility."

In order to retain some sort of continuity, Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance is expected to stay in that post. Albright, who has made no secret of his desire to win an ambassadorial appointment after spending many years in Washington, has been a key player in formulating U.S. policy in the Middle East, first as a long-time assistant to former Under Secretary Joseph Sisco and subsequently in his present role, which he has held for more than two years.

Albright's job will be critical, many observers here believe, because most of Carter's top foreign policy team, including Vance and National Security Adviser-designate Zbigniew Brzezinski, have had relatively scant experience on Middle East matters. Vance and Brzezinski have specialized in other foreign policy fields during their distinguished careers.

Vance, Brzezinski and Carter have been sounding out Israel and the Arab states even during this transition period. Vance has met with Israeli ambassador Simcha Dinitz as well as with Saudi Arabia's ambassador Ali Raza. He has probably also met with other Middle East envoys, but those meetings have not yet surfaced in the press.

In addition, Vance has met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to hear the Soviet's views on the Middle East and other world-wide issues.

Shortly after he was elected, Carter said that he would not meet with foreign officials during the transition, explaining that Gerald Ford was still President until January 20, and that it would be improper for a President-elect to

JERIDDAH, Saudi Arabia. — Growing numbers of Americans working in this oil-rich kingdom are threatening to return home because of a new U.S. law aimed at eliminating tax benefits for citizens working overseas. Scores of Americans have already decided to head back to the U.S. if their companies are unable to cushion the effects of the new law, according to reliable sources.

Some long-time residents feel an eventual "mass exodus" of Americans from Saudi Arabia is a real possibility. "There's going to be a loss to American interests here as a result of this," a U.S. diplomat said.

The new law reduces tax-exempt annual earnings from a maximum of \$25,000 to \$15,000, as the first step in an eventual total phase-out of the traditional tax exclusion.

U.S. embassy sources say Americans working here are likely to be hurt by a new, stricter interpretation of housing and other allowances subject to taxation.

In a country where rampant inflation has driven up rent for a modest apartment to over \$25,000 a year,



Alfred Atherton

meddle in delicate foreign policy issues before taking office.

But Carter has been studying the issues at great length in order to prepare himself for the presidency. It is widely expected here that he will dominate foreign policy thinking during the next four years, despite his relatively inexperienced background.

Before the resignation of the Rabin government, Carter was thought to prefer to invite Arab and Israeli leaders to Washington at an early opportunity to meet them, assess their views and try to establish some sort of personal rapport that would promote a continued U.S. mediating role in the region.

But with the latest governmental crisis in Jerusalem, Carter says that he is not sure it would be "appropriate" to have such "exploratory" sessions in Washington before the Israeli election in May.

The general feeling here is that little serious diplomacy is expected to get off the ground before the Israeli elections. This has, in fact, pleased Carter officials who need more time to assess the situation and never liked the Arab states' pressure campaign designed to revive negotiations quickly in the new administration.

After the Israeli elections, however, Carter and his Administration can be expected to take a more active interest in the Middle East. Conceptually, the new Administration has made it clear that it regards the step-by-step approach as out-dated and that the time has now come for an overall settlement. This might change — much will depend on the thinking of the new Israeli Government.

Observers here believe that the Arab states will probably await the outcome of the Israeli elections patiently, while expecting that serious efforts to revive negotiations will result immediately thereafter.

This is also the assessment of top Carter aides, who recognize that pressure to move quickly on negotiations after the Israeli election will be mounted by the Arabs and the Soviet Union — irrespective of who heads the new Israeli Government.

U.S. employees threaten to leave Saudia

the tax burden could make life for Americans in Saudi Arabia virtually impossible, U.S. sources claim.

Embassy officials here have been besieged by American residents and companies seeking clarification of the new law. The embassy says it has received no clear guidance from the Internal Revenue Service. Because the law was late in passage, the embassy has not yet received the necessary tax guides and schedules.

The forms are not expected to arrive in time to allow Americans to meet the January 17 deadline for filing their 1976 estimated tax returns, the officials say.

Almost 30,000 Americans now live and work in the desert kingdom,

BEIRUT. — Lebanon's Mediterranean winter is only a halfway season. Snow lies on the central mountains, but in Beirut the days are sunny and some of the nights still balmy.

Lebanon's new peace is a halfway affair as well. Battered cars and elegant shoppers clog fashionable Hamra street, now cleared of rubble. More and more shops re-open every day. Newspapers are full of advertisements announcing proudly, as one did, "Abu Marwan enterprises are pursuing their activities just as they did in the past."

But underneath these signs of peace is uneasiness. Every foreigner is asked one question: "Do you think it will last?" At night, the streets are dark and deserted. Most Beirutis are not yet convinced that they can go out without fear of being kidnapped or robbed. Men have stopped carrying guns routinely on the street, but the guns have all been hidden away, ready to be used again if "the troubles" resume.

There is a superficial calm, but it does not feel like peace. Like the bright snow shining on Mount Lebanon, one short hot spell could melt it away.

THE WAR has transformed the city for good. Today, Beirut is two cities: the largely Moslem "Western Sector" and the almost wholly Christian "Eastern Sector." Every day, more people get up their courage and cross the "green line" between the two sides, but they rarely cross often, and never late at night. Banks, Government Ministries and even universities have carefully opened branches on both sides.

There are no guns on the "green line," except those of the Syrian peacekeepers. The barrier is psychological.

IN THE middle of town, on the line, a mile-wide strip of shattered buildings is all that remains of the commercial district. It has become something of a tourist attraction — for the Lebanese themselves. Even for those who lived in Beirut throughout the war, the damage is

Israel's 'image' undimmed in Syria

Between-The Lines / HIRSH GOODMAN

IT IS COMFORTING, during these days when charges of mismanagement in this country are rife, to read about Israel's legendary capability for doing the impossible. For Israel was so accused in an article which appeared recently in the Syrian daily "Tishrin."

According to the paper, it has just been learned that Israel is one of the world's most effective salesmen of arms to the Third World. Not only has Israel effectively managed to market its own weapons — ranging from rifles to advanced jet war planes — but has successfully acted as an agent for the U.S., Britain, Holland, Belgium and West Germany, "just to mention a few."

Israel, according to the paper, exports its own arms to over 60 countries in Africa, Asia, South America and Europe. The net result: hundreds of millions of dollars in profits.

While Israel manages to conduct a healthy relationship with the Third World in supplying arms, the country has become, according to the paper, America's lackey in South Africa.

Washington, said "Tishrin," used Israel's weakness after the 1973 defeat (of Israel that is) to spearhead an imperialist advance into an energy-rich Middle East and Africa.

according to the embassy. Before the new tax law, the figure was expected to climb to 50,000 by 1978.

Americans have been drawn to Saudi Arabia by high tax-free salaries, protected until now by the U.S. tax exemption that applied to all citizens working abroad. The financial benefits made life bearable for U.S. citizens in a country where the climate is hostile, alcohol is forbidden, and western amenities are scarce.

U.S. diplomats admit that in the long run the law will work against America's close relationship with Saudi Arabia. The large American presence encourages Saudi Arabia to import U.S. products, they say. Without that encouragement, the Saudis are likely to turn more toward Europe and Japan for industrial and consumer goods.

In addition, the United States stands to lose hundreds of millions of dollars in repatriated savings if Americans abandon the Saudi adventure, embassy sources believe. (AP)

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One hot spell could melt the snow away

Belt Notebook / DOYLE McMANUS



A Lebanese woman strolls through rubble in Beirut with children.

truly awesome. "I fought in that building there," a young Moslem cab driver says pointing with the authority of a practised guide at a yellow apartment building with gaping, jagged shell holes ripped in its walls. "We fired all night long at the Phalangists. They were over there, to your right. That was a school once."

A few people have already moved back in. Laundry hangs from the least-battered buildings. A lone grocer has reopened his tiny shop, and the bright labels of his cans of fruit stand out brightly against the mud and rubble and shattered

glass still strewn across the street. "This is the real centre of town, Martyrs' Square. Look at that one — it was a cafe."

The squat building on one corner of the broad square looks like a cake that fell. The others in the assembly of hulks have been gnawed by thousands of shell bursts and blackened by dozens of fires. The palm trees in the square have been hacked off at random heights by rockets. Only the statue in the middle is untouched; it is a monument to the Lebanese "martyrs" who died in their country's wars of independence.

THE CRAZY-quit of ragged leftist and rightist factions that ruled the streets during the war has been replaced by Arab League troops in green, brown, gray and camouflage uniforms. The desert-dark Saudi Arabians, who seem mostly about seven feet tall, wear bright green berets and spend hours delightfully window-shopping in front of uptown Beirut's elegant boutiques. The Syrians wear more sober maroon berets and look more serious about their work.

For an occupying army, they are all disarmingly friendly. The Syrians often apologize courteously when they stop cars to search them for arms.

A pass from the right faction still speeds things along. These days, the best pass in town is from the pro-Syrian Palestinian group "a-Sa'aka." Three months ago, being caught with one could get you shot.

DESPITE WEEKLY promises, the government has not succeeded in rebuilding the city's electrical system. Power comes only every other day, and then intermittently. Many of this year's Christmas and New Year's parties were by candlelight — flashlights are essential for those going out in the evening.

"Not having hot water is the worst," a pretty schoolteacher volunteers cheerfully. "You can't imagine how tired I am of ice-cold showers."

PEOPLE ARE still hesitant to make long-term plans. The planes leaving Beirut are as full as the planes coming in. "My parents are still in London. It's still too early for them to come back," the schoolteacher says. "It doesn't feel like peace yet." "I'm afraid to start again," says a paper-goods merchant whose shop was burned and looted. "I lost \$200,000 — everything I had. I don't want to risk it again, not yet." Violence is still in the air — especially in the rhetoric of rightists and leftists, Christians and Palestinians whose conflict has not been solved in 20 months of bloodshed. (UPI)

Russians told him to the grave with him. He did all right, but it would like to tell you all that Nasser is in the grave because of what the Russians told him."

APPEARENTLY WE gave back Abu Rodeis just in time. There was a big fire there last week, according to "Al-Ahram," which cost the Egyptians several million dollars.

AND FINALLY, from the Syrian press, a report that the murder of six million Jews by the Nazis during World War II is nothing but a Zionist plot. "Al-Thawra" wrote last week that not only has Israel managed to squeeze the German people for billions of dollars because of the lie, but it has also managed to force thousands of West German youngsters to Israel.

Since 1967, some 10,000 West German youths have come to Israel as volunteers, the paper said, "and it is known that at least 1,500 young German girls who volunteered to work on kibbutzim were forced by these kibbutzim to work as prostitutes in the towns, and send their earnings back to the collective."

There are those who are convinced that Nasser took what the

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Notice to the Public

On Tuesday, January 11, 1977, the second (west) lane of Sderot Herzl between Rehov Kiryat Moshe and Rehov Farbstein will be opened to traffic. The following changes will be made in public transportation routes:

1. Routes 6/1 and 6/2 will proceed in the direction of town from Denmark Square to the Central Bus Station via Sderot Herzl without entering Rehovot Beit Hakarem, Farbstein, Kiryat Moshe. From town to Mt. Herzl, these routes will travel via Rehov Kiryat Moshe and Rehov Farbstein. There is no change in Route No. 6.

2. Route No. 8 from Beit Hakarem to town will proceed via Rehovot Beit Hakarem, Farbstein and Kiryat Moshe. The bus stop for this route at Binyanei Ha'oma is henceforth cancelled and will be located in Rehov Yafu opposite the Central Bus Station. From town to Beit Hakarem, Route No. 8 will travel via Rehovot, Ben Dor, Farbstein and Rehovot.

3. Route No. 24 to Kiryat Hayovel will travel along Rehov Ruppin, and via Rehovot Kiryat Moshe and Farbstein. From Denmark Square, in the direction of the Hebrew University, Route No. 24 will proceed via Rehovot Beit Hakarem, Farbstein, Kiryat Moshe and Ruppin.

4. Route No. 10 bus stop at Binyanei Ha'oma is cancelled and will be transferred to Rehov Yafu, opposite the Central Bus Station.

As road surfacing work is still in progress along Sderot Herzl, drivers coming from the Sderot Weizmann — Shazar intersection are requested to continue using the Rehov Ben Dor — Farbstein route when travelling to Mt. Herzl.

Ministry of Transport
Central Bus Station
Jerusalem & the South

Israel Police
Jerusalem area

Jerusalem Municipality
Dept. of Engineering Services
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THE 17th WIZO WORLD CONFERENCE

JERUSALEM, JANUARY 9th—17th 1977

World Wizo Conference convenes today in Jerusalem

1,000 delegates from 36 countries
250,000 volunteers

The 17th World Wizo Conference will open tonight with a festive ceremony at Binyanei Ha'oma in Jerusalem, with the participation of hundreds of delegates from 36 countries throughout the world, representing 250,000 volunteers.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the Chief Rabbi of Israel, the President of the World Zionist Organization and the Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem will be among the speakers.

The Conference will last nine days including two days of touring. Discussions will be held and decisions made on the expansion of Wizo activities in Israel and abroad, in such fields as education and information, welfare services, professional training, establishment of day-care centres, expansion of clubs for youth, women, and the aged, as well as the on-going activity of some 600 institutions and services.

The Conference will call on thousands of Jewish women all over the world to come on aliya with their families and exhort world public opinion to support Soviet Jewry and Jews in Arab countries who want to come to Israel, and to protest the denial of their freedom of speech and of elementary human rights in their native countries. The conference will announce a project to unite volunteers of various organizations with Wizo's 250,000 volunteer women in activities centering on the development of Jewish and Zionist education, and the collection of monies to finance the various Wizo institutions and services in Israel.

Last year, the organization's budget was IL220 million, which may be compared with the IL25 million at the time of the 16th Conference in 1970.

Since the previous conference, the number of Wizo children's institutions has risen from 97 to 147, and the number of children cared for, from 5,020 to 11,000. The women's clubs have grown in number from 148 to 187, many of them in development areas on both sides of the "Green Line." "Laundry clubs" have been set up in depressed areas; the number of volunteers helping families of wounded soldiers has doubled; the number of summer camps for mothers of large families and their children has increased considerably, with 350 mothers and 700 children participating. Care of the elderly has also been expanded, 40 clubs having been set up for them all over the country. Some 18,400 youngsters use the clubs run by Wizo, and hundreds of women participate in sewing, home economics and other courses.

During this conference, there will be a special place for the various committees, among them the Committee for Practical Work in Israel, the Committee for Immigration and Absorption, the Finance Committee, the Money-Raising Committee, the Education Committee, the "Aviv" organization (Young Wizo), and the Committees for Information, Public Relations, Publicity and Tourism.

The President of Israel will host a group of delegates at the Presidential Residence. During the Conference, delegates will visit the Knesset, where they will be received by the Speaker, Mr. Yisrael Yeshayahu, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yigal Allon.

The two days of touring will include visits to the West Bank, the "Good Fence," a military base and Pit'hat Rafiah.



Dear Friends in WIZO:

The fact that WIZO is now for the first time holding its World Conference in Israel is a reflection of its loyalty to Zionist aims and directives. One could not conceive of WIZO not answering the call of the Jerusalem Solidarity Conference. Indeed the World Conference in Jerusalem, in bringing WIZO leaders collectively to Zion, will surely imbue their deliberations with the vigour and aspiration of Israel and with closer appreciation of the great contribution WIZO institutions make to Israel's society.

It is good for WIZO's leaders to survey the work of their hands in child care and education, in aid to women, in immigrant absorption. It is good for us in Israel to see your world leadership at work and realize how far-flung your Zionist endeavour is, how many women in how many places you reach, helping to assure the future of our storm-tossed people.

May your achievement in personal aliya be no less splendid than in your many other fields of activity. May your Jerusalem World Conference, meeting at a time of crisis and searching, fortify WIZO and inspire it to fortify Israel's future with even greater dedication.

EPHRAIM KATZIR

**FORTIFY
ISRAEL'S
FUTURE WITH
GREATER
DEDICATION**

**GREETINGS
FROM THE
PRIME MINISTER,
YITZHAK RABIN**



It gives me great pleasure to send greetings from my Cabinet and myself to the delegates of the 17th World WIZO Conference, who have gathered in the capital of Israel from all corners of the globe.

This wonderful assembly of Zionist women, representing a great Zionist voluntary movement, is welcomed with blessings and thanks by the entire Israel public.

Your work and devotion are plain to see on the map of Israel, from Kiryat Shmona in the North to Ne'ot and Eilat in the South. Hundreds of institutions and a whole range of services provided by your Movement speak eloquently of WIZO's great contribution to Israeli society and the State.

Please accept my very best wishes!

WIZO —
Women's International Zionist Organization
Raya Jaglom
President, World WIZO



Founded 1920
250,000 MEMBERS IN 50 COUNTRIES
Aya Dinstein
Chairman, World WIZO Executive

and the World WIZO Executive Members Residing in Israel

WELCOME

The Presidents and Delegations of all WIZO Federations
to the 17th World WIZO Conference
Jerusalem, January 9th—17th 1977

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Austria	Colombia	Germany	Israel	Norway	Rhodesia	Uruguay
Belgium & Luxembourg	Costa Rica	Gibraltar	Italy	Panama	South Africa	Venezuela
Bolivia	Denmark	Gt. Britain &	Japan		Spain	N.G.O. Representatives
Brazil	Ecuador	Ireland				

WIZO'S MAJOR GOALS FOR 1977

- * Increasing WIZO's social welfare and educational services for children, youth and women.
- * Contributing towards the Bridging of the Social Gap.
- * Encouraging Jewish and Zionist education in the Diaspora.
- * Promoting Aliya and contributing to the integration of new immigrants.
- * Intensifying public relations activities for Israel.
- * Cooperating with public bodies on behalf of Jews in the USSR and in the Arab countries.

WIZO IS A CREATIVE MOVEMENT

for Social Services and Education to Children, Youth and Women in Israel

MEETINGS

AL ALLON, Minister of Foreign Affairs

It is a great pleasure to attend the 17th World Conference, the first to be held in Israel's capital.

As a founding member, meeting in 1920, under the leadership of Mrs. Rosa Luxemburg, but of them could be envisaged great organizations which your states to Jerusalem represent.

There is not a corner of the land where there are not women who are working for the betterment of the state and the great work that you will find in Jerusalem.

MON PERES, Minister of Defence

Wizo has written a wonderful chapter in the rebuilding of Israel. The scores of Wizo clubs throughout the country, where women and girls are bringing vocations and skills, and new immigrants are learning from what is needed for living in the country — these are the reasons for the establishment of healthy and productive society in Israel.

Your discussions and deliberations are fruitful and productive for the eradication of the social gap in communities and classes of our nation. May the conception of rights for the women of Israel transformed from an idea and a dream into reality.

SHE BARAM, Minister of Labour

I greatly appreciate Wizo's activities which have contributed to the movement of our society. Wizo devoted enormous attention to the deprived women and educationally disadvantaged children, thereby helped to raise our standards.

I appreciate Wizo for its emphasis on the development of agriculture and the training of women agricultural workers at a time this was the central need of the State. Agriculture is still important for Israel, and I am proud my Ministry, in partnership with Wizo, is training future farmers in agricultural schools.

The social value of Wizo's day care centres cannot be overestimated, for the benefit of the child and secondly for encouraging mothers to go out to work. We are fully concerned to direct social production rather than consumption. So far the Government and women's volunteer organizations including Wizo, have not sided in attracting women to production. According to the statistics of the 70,000 women employed in the past year in Israel, only 10,000 are engaged in production. Of women in services, such as social workers and teachers, 10,000 are in the service sector, but the proportion is not what it should be. Now an agreement has been signed in the Histadrut and the managers ensuring equal pay for work, more opportunities are to women in production, also higher status. I am proud of the fact that 1,200 girls are now in our technological institutions. We should like to cooperate with Wizo in providing more vocational training for the girls and in industry. We have all learned from experience that we are prepared in case of emergency for women to take over many and ensure that the work of the nation will go on. I know that the fully aware of this need, I have that at your forthcoming conference you will see to it that the pioneering spirit and volunteerism of Wizo will meet the needs of our times.

THE KOL, Minister of Education

I extend warm greetings to the opening of your 17th World Conference. I must pay tribute to the fact that Wizo is the first Zionist organization to hold its World Conference in Jerusalem, in accordance with the decision of the Jerusalem Conference of Solidarity in 1975.

Organization, has always set an example to others and it is doing so again.

EF ALMOGI, Chairman of the Zionist Organization

I extend warm Zionist greetings to the 1,000 delegates representing 50 WIZO federations throughout the world. Your urgent work for the expansion of already outstanding promises of welfare and community in Israel exemplify the best tradition of the Zionist movement.

Conference is a notable expression of solidarity in action. Your deliberations are fruitful carry you to new heights of achievement.

Wizo's Reaction to the U.N. Action equating Zionism with Racism

Wizo was appalled, like all Israel and the entire Jewish world, by the United Nations' resolution in October, 1975, equating Zionism with racism, which has been followed since then by similar statements by many of the bodies attached to the U.N.

World Wizo President Raya Jaglom declared at the time that "Wizo—the largest international body of women Zionists—joins the Israel Government, the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish people, in condemning the anti-Zionist, anti-Jewish, anti-Israeli resolution, with its aim of renewed anti-Semitism." She appealed to all Wizo Federations to demonstrate their identification with Zionism and Israel, and the response was great. Nearly all the Federations sent cables and letters of protest to their Governments, and Mrs. Jaglom wrote to all the Ambassadors in Israel requesting them to pass on her letter to the Governments of their countries.

Wizo also took an active part in the Jerusalem Conference of Jewish Solidarity called by the Prime Minister and the Acting Chairman of the World Zionist Organization which "categorically rejected the resolutions adopted by the U.N. on the initiative of the enemies of Israel and their supporters." The declaration continued: "In Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, we pledge ourselves to stand by the State of Israel with all our heart and soul, and to help it to fulfill its historical mission in the return to Zion, in immigration and absorption, in the settlement of the Land, and in the fostering of Jewish and universal values."



Women learn of their rights at one of Wizo's Legal Advice Bureaux.

Agricultural and Vocational high schools

A number of new subjects will be offered this year to the 4,200 pupils of Wizo's agricultural and vocational high schools. These include Forestry, Child Care and Education, Photography and Television photography.

The "reform" system (redividing the first twelve school years into six grades of elementary education, three years Junior High School, and three years Secondary School), has been introduced into some of Wizo's schools, which means that Wizo's secondary schools have been expanded to include Junior High School. They are thus able to take in pupils from the age of 12 to 18, which explains the considerable increase in the student body from 3,070 in 1970 to 4,500 at present.

The pupils are drawn from all sections of the population. In the boarding schools priority is given to children from underprivileged families and children of immigrants. Day school pupils are mainly private pupils and children of families living abroad. There are also a number of Arab pupils. In some Wizo schools (as at the Hanna Maisel-Shohat Agricultural School in Nahalal) there are special classes for exceptionally gifted pupils. In others (as at Ahuzat Yehudim on Mount Carmel) special education is offered to "problem" children.



Pupils at work in the Technological Department of one of Wizo's vocational schools.

Helping Zahal — the woman's way

Hundreds of girl soldiers of the Nahal (pioneering youth) corps have completed a course in home economics and the management of large kitchens, organized for them by our Home Economics Department and held in the Training Kitchen at Rebecca Steff House, Tel Aviv.

Over 400 Nahal girls have taken part in these courses in the past seven years and they now run the kitchens of units stationed on kibbutzim and those of 15 Nahal outposts throughout the land.

This is not the only way in which WIZO assists Zahal and the Ministry of Defence. Among other things:

- It runs kindergartens, toddlers' homes, playgrounds and youth clubs for the children of air force personnel, as well as clubs for their families.
- It is active in recruiting women to work in Zahal camps. Since the beginning of this campaign about a year ago, over 5,000 women have volunteered their services, including women from agricultural settlements. The women are employed at army bases near their homes and work in the civil defence store-rooms, the emergency supply stores, at packing, sorting and similar jobs. Each volunteer works for ten days — five days a week, six hours a day. Many of the volunteers have returned for a second or even a third stint and some even consider themselves "regulars". (This activity is carried out in the framework of the Council of Women's Organizations).

In this same framework WIZO plays an important part in involving women in the emergency economy (evacuation of the fallen, emergency economy etc.). Ten settlements have recently been chosen to demonstrate and practise these activities. At a house to house census taken recently, it was proved that every woman knows what her task is in an emergency. All these activities, too, are, of course, voluntary. Other WIZO activities in states of emergency are turning all the women's clubs into soldiers' clubs and the holiday homes for mothers into convalescent homes for wounded soldiers.

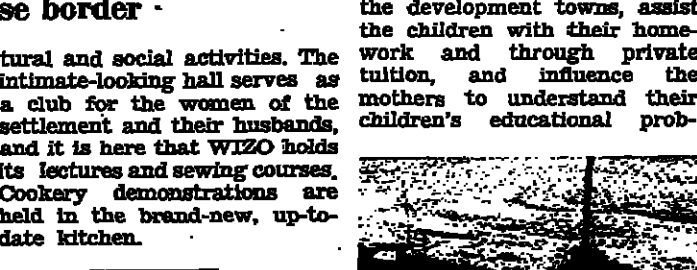


At one of Wizo's day care centres attached to the hospitals in order to take care of the children of nurses and doctors.

WIZO women's centre on Lebanese border

Another link has been added to the chain of WIZO's Women's Centres throughout Israel. This one is at Ramot Naftali, a cooperative settlement on the Lebanese border, with a population of 63 families, numbering some 300 souls.

As the settlement became more firmly established, the need was felt for a community centre, and one was built, with the cooperation of WIZO. It is a large building with several wings, one of which has been taken over entirely by WIZO for its educational, cultural and social activities. The intimate-looking hall serves as a club for the women of the settlement and their husbands, and it is here that WIZO holds its lectures and sewing courses. Cookery demonstrations are held in the brand-new, up-to-date kitchen.



One of Wizo's day creches in a northern border settlement near Lebanon.

WIZO as an international organization

Wizo is an officially recognized international body, holding consultative status as a Non-Governmental Organization at ECOSOC and UN-ICEF. It is a member of WHO, the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Women, the World Zionist Organization, the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, the World Assembly, the Zionist General Council, the World Zionist Congress, the Executive of the World Jewish Congress and the Public Council for Soviet Jewry. The Wizo Federation in Israel presently holds the Chairmanship of the Council of Women's Organizations in Israel and is represented on various public bodies. It plays an active role in combatting anti-Zionism, supporting the struggle of Soviet Jewry and Jews in Arab countries.



A British Wizo delegation demonstrated in London on behalf of Soviet Jewry and called for the release of Ilya Glazer, a Prisoner of Zion.

The WIZO schools

Their general expansion and their acceptance by the Moshe movement and the regional councils as recognised schools. Furthermore, dormitories have been set up at many of them for children of new immigrants. For example, the Agricultural Secondary School at Atula has taken in children from Russian Georgia and Caucasasia; Children from Russia and Persia are studying at Hadassim Children and Youth Village, while several schools have new immigrant pupils from as many as 30 different countries.

New trends, as well as the new, educational "reform" have been introduced in a number of Wizo's agricultural, vocational and academic high schools. Among the new trends in the agricultural and vocational schools are forestry, technology, photography, TV, photography, children's nursing and education. The latter, it is hoped, will help to solve the urgent shortage of manpower in Wizo's day creches.

The introduction of the "reform" into some of the schools means that they now include junior high schools and accept pupils aged 12-18, instead of 14-18 as before. This is one of the reasons for the increase in the number of pupils in Wizo schools from 3,070 at the time of the last World Wizo Conference in 1970 to 4,500 pupils today. It is not, however, the only reason. Others include their good reputation, which leads to an increased demand for entrance, their general expansion and their acceptance by the Moshe movement and the regional councils as recognised schools. Furthermore, dormitories have been set up at many of them for children of new immigrants. For example, the Agricultural Secondary School at Atula has taken in children from Russian Georgia and Caucasasia; Children from Russia and Persia are studying at Hadassim Children and Youth Village, while several schools have new immigrant pupils from as many as 30 different countries.

Mothers of large families relax at a Wizo Rest Home.

WIZO and the minority communities

WIZO runs eleven women's centres in the minority areas, in Nazareth, Abu Gosh, Kfar Kana, Eyn Maahel, Kfar Binni, Melyah, Ussefah, Jatt, Kfar Yassif, Wadi Joz (Jerusalem), and Pekiin. The one at Abu Gosh, opened in 1962, is the oldest and the Pekiin centre, opened in 1975, the newest.

Hundreds of women participate regularly in the manifold activities of the centres, which include practical courses such as cutting and sewing, handwork, home economics, child care, and extra-curricular activities such as Hebrew language classes, lectures on various subjects, tours of the country and a variety of social events in which Jewish members also participate.

In addition to the women's centres, WIZO also runs day creches in two villages, one for 35 children in Melaiah and another, for 25, in Wadi Joz. There is also a workshop for Arab women in Jerusalem where mosaics are created according to the designs of famous artists and which is recognized as turning out some of the finest work in the country.

The opening of yet another Wizo Women's Centre in an Arab village.



The opening of yet another Wizo Women's Centre in an Arab village.

Bridging the Social Gap

In a determined effort to help narrow the social gap, Wizo volunteers, specially trained for the purpose, attach themselves to a family from the distressed areas and in the development towns, assist the children with their homework and through private tuition, and influence the mothers to understand their children's educational problems and encourage them to continue their studies. The idea is to do everything possible to prevent the children from becoming school dropouts.

With the same object in view, Wizo volunteers give extra individual attention to the children in its day care centres, in order to give them a head-start, so that they can enter the first grade of elementary school on equal terms with the other children.

A new project, designed to promote this aim, is Wizo's game libraries where parents learn to play educational games and then are permitted to take them home to teach their children.

Another innovation is the laundry clubs opened by Wizo in recent years in the development towns for the benefit of overburdened mothers of large families. While waiting for their laundry to be washed and dried automatically, the mothers take courses in Hebrew, basic cooking, and sewing, and their smallest children, whom they cannot leave behind at home, are meanwhile looked after by a "babysitter".

Mothers of large families are also given the opportunity of a holiday in Wizo's summer camps where they can rest, acquire hobbies, listen to lectures by doctors, attend cosmetic demonstrations, go swimming, and take part in tours and excursions.



One of Wizo's day creches in a northern border settlement near Lebanon.

Programme of the 17th World Wizo Conference

Diplomat Hotel, Jerusalem, January 9-17, 1977

Sunday, January 9, 1977		Thursday, January 13, 1977	
10.00 a.m. Plenum session of the World Wizo Executive		Committees of the Conference (all day)	
8.30 p.m. Opening ceremony of the 17th World Wizo Conference in Binyanei Ha'Ooma		1. Practical Work in Israel	
Greetings: Rabbi Shlomo Goren, Chief Rabbi of Israel		2. Finance	
Mr. Yosef Gadish, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem		3. Fund Raising	
Mr. Yosef Almoqi, Chairman of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency		4. Immigration and Absorption	
Messages from the 50 Wizo Federations: Ms. Catalina Epstein, President of Wizo, Argentina		5. Organization, education and "Aviv" groups	
Ms. Clara Balinsky, President of Hadassah-Wizo, Canada		6. General information, publicity, public relations, and tourism	
Ms. Ellen G. Dajan, President of Wizo, France		Friday, January 14, 1977	
Address: Ms. Raya Jaglom, President of World Wizo		9.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m. Elections	
Guest of Honour: Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel		7.30 p.m. Oneg Shabbat celebration	
The Jerusalem Municipal Youth Orchestra		Guest of Honour: Mr. Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism	
The Dance Group of I.D.F. Training Command		Saturday, January 15, 1977	
Monday, January 10, 1977		8.30 p.m. Guest lecturer: Mr. Abba Eban, M.K.	
9.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m. Lectures and reports by:		Report of the committees, and decisions	
Ms. Aya Dinstein, Chairman of the Executive of World Wizo		Sunday, January 16, 1977	
Ms. Miriam Ben Porath, Treasurer of World Wizo		9.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m. Report of the committees and decisions (continuation)	
		Plenum session of the newly elected World Wizo Executive	
		2.30—4.00 p.m. Summing up	
		8.30 p.m. Gala dinner	
		Guest of Honour: Ms. Golda Meir	
		Monday, January 17, 1977	
		All Day Tours	
		Choice of routes:	
		1. The West Bank — Allenby Bridge	
		2. The Lebanese Border — the Good Fence	
		3. An Army Base — Development Towns in the South	
		4. The Gaza Strip and Pithat Rafiah	

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN ONE COUNTRY, Wizo members meet in a "bridge club" to camouflage their illegal activities of Zionist and Jewish education and fund-raising for Wizo in Israel.

In another, husbands and children of Wizo members trek through deep snow to set up a bazaar (for which they have worked all through the year) to raise money for Wizo's activities here.

Wizo is anything but an organization of tea-sipping ladies "who have nothing better to do."

"Israelis don't take Wizo seriously enough," complains Raya Jaglom, president of the organization. "Journalists plead with me to get their children into our day nurseries, but when it comes to writing about our activities, they don't consider Wizo newsworthy." We once tried to organize a tour of Wizo facilities for manufacturers but they said they didn't have time. Don't they realize that the women employed in their factories, or the domestic helpers in their homes couldn't go out to work if there weren't day care centres?"

The existing image of Wizo perhaps even skymiles its work by limiting fund-raising or preventing more young women from joining. But this does not really stand in its way: In 1970, there were 97 children's institutions, including day nurseries, toddlers' homes and kindergartens. Today, the number had grown to 174 serving 11,000 children. Laundry clubs, absorption committees and summer camps for mothers of large families are some of the new activities undertaken over the last few years.

Plans for the future centre on the ageing — expanding Golden Age Clubs and building a home (beit habavera) for elderly women who have been active in Wizo, here or abroad.

The problem is that all of these activities cost money, more and more each year. Wizo used to get at least two-thirds of its money from its 50 federations abroad. Today the figure is more like one-third. If this meant that the rest was raised in Israel, it would perhaps be all to the good. However, fund-raising here is limited and more and more money must be solicited from government sources, which don't have much to give.

As a result, the questions which Wizo's current international conference will have to face is how to raise more money and which services should be curtailed or expanded if there won't be funds to do everything?

But money is not the heart of the organization. Wizo in Israel is active in a variety of volunteer projects, helping themselves by helping others. Some members volunteer to work within Wizo, doing office jobs on the higher levels or running the women's clubs. Others help war widows, children and siblings of war

Wizo is better than its image



WIZO's laundry club in Beersheba.

(M. Dekel)

casualties or slum children and their families.

There are even women who are, at the same time, helped and helped. One Yemenite woman, for instance, was helped by Wizo when she gave birth to her first child at the age of 13, shortly after her arrival in Israel 45 years ago. Though nothing was ever asked of her, she promised herself that someday she would "repay" Wizo. Today, while receiving legal aid from Wizo on marital problems, she is a volunteer at a Golden Age Club, at a day nursery

and in fund-raising.

Of Wizo's three rest homes for mothers of large families, the one in Herzliya, Beit Heus, has just celebrated its 10th birthday and has given thousands of mothers a 10 day vacation, a complete rest from housework and children, during which they hear lectures on beauty care, child-rearing and home economics.

ONE OF Wizo's important goals is helping girls and women develop their potential to achieve their right-

ful, equal place in society. Wizo provides vocational training for girls and women, sewing courses, home industries, vocational guidance and advice on women's rights.

An active citizenship seminar, which meets every Sunday, aims to get women politically involved. Leadership training courses offer practice in how to go about presenting Wizo's case to local authorities and other official bodies, which most of the women would otherwise hesitate to approach.

Wizo members abroad, beyond raising money, are learning about Judaism and Israel. What they learn is transmitted to husbands and children. "We always demanded that Jews of the Diaspora help solve our problems," Aya Dinstein, chairman of the World Wizo Executive, comments. "But it's time we opened our eyes and saw that we don't have a monopoly on problems and Jews in South Africa, Rhodesia or South America aren't living in a rose garden."

Wizo can help, she feels, by giving women (and through them their entire families) closer contact with Israel.

Ruth Isaacson, chairman of Wizo's department for education in the Diaspora, sends booklets and other materials to Wizo federations abroad to help them learn about the history of Zionism, the State of Israel and Jewish tradition. "On one of my visits to England, a woman told me she didn't know how to explain the Havdala ceremony (Shabbat-end) to her daughter-in-law. That gave me the idea of making what I called a 'treasure chest' of Jewish customs, a card index giving brief explanations of Jewish customs. Some of our federations are even giving them out as gifts now."

Wizo's educational efforts reach into places like Hongkong, where the entire Jewish population doesn't exceed 200. Books on Zionism and the Bible also get to the "bridge club" where Wizo members meet even more eager for them than in places where the material can be used openly.

In centres where Israel has large embassies or where there are large and flourishing Jewish communities, Wizo uses these community resources in its educational work. In others, Wizo, by "branching out," brings Israel and Judaism to far-flung places by sending material from here. "Our work in Israel to close the social gap is extremely important," Ruth Isaacson said, "but I think the thing which makes us special is the 'Z' for Zionist in our name. Unlike the men, we never put Zionism in quotation marks."

In addition to Bible study, Zionist education and visits to Israel, Wizo members abroad are involved in the fight for Soviet Jews and Jews from the Arab countries. At the international conference, which opens tonight, the federations will also be asked to set up information departments to explain Israel to the people of the countries in which they live.

Radiation scare affects breast cancer tests

By HARRY NELSON

WASHINGTON. — Only two years ago, American women — encouraged by the examples of Betty Ford and Happy Rockefeller, both breast cancer victims — began showing up at centres set up to detect the disease. The number of breast biopsies performed across the U.S. shot up by 80 per cent, resulting in a 100 per cent increase in the number of tumours detected, the American Cancer Society says.

Many of the tumours were in an early stage and about one-third could not have been discovered without mammography (breast X-rays). In addition to the 270,000 women checked at the 27 centres since they were set up in 1974 by the society and the National Cancer Institute, a government agency, hundreds of thousands of other women flocked to private doctors to have mammograms.

One cancer authority estimates that two million mammograms and 400 breast biopsies were taken last year.

This kind of response was encouraging to cancer experts who for years had been trying to convince the public of the value of early detection.

Then along came Dr. John Ballar, editor of the "Journal of the National Cancer Institute." About a year ago he began circulating a paper among cancer researchers asserting "there seems to be a possibility that the routine use of mammography in screening asymptomatic women (women with no symptoms, such as a lump) may eventually take almost as many lives as it saves."

Dr. Ballar's reasoning was that the radiation dosage from a mammogram might be sufficient to cause as many cancers as were being detected. It was based on recently published evaluations of the long-term effects of radiation exposure.

Early this year the National Cancer Institute appointed three groups of scientists to look into the issue raised by Ballar and to come up with recommendations on what should be done.

All three committees, one on pathology, one on radiation biology and one on epidemiology, were asked to re-evaluate data obtained by a breast cancer detection programme undertaken by the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York in the 1960s. The HIP study, as it was called,

involved some 62,000 women, about 20,000 of whom had received mammograms.

The purpose of the HIP study was to test the usefulness of breast examinations and mammography to detect early breast cancer. The success of the programme served as a major justification for starting the 27 detection centres.

The chairman of the epidemiology group asked to analyze the HIP study was Dr. Lester Breslow of the University of California at Los Angeles. Last July, his committee turned in a report recommending that mammography not be done routinely on any woman under the age of 50 who had no symptoms of cancer.

Breslow concurred in the HIP programme conclusion that mammography led to a reduction in mortality. The programme had resulted in a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in breast cancer deaths among women who had mammograms, he said.

However, the Breslow committee pointed out, those women benefiting were all over 50 years of age. There was an immeasurable benefit to women under 50. Therefore, Breslow recommended that routine screening of women under 50 who do not exhibit symptoms not be done.

About half the 270,000 women enrolled in the 27 centres are between 35 and 49. New guidelines for the centres, put out in August, stated in part:

"We cannot recommend the routine use of mammography in screening asymptomatic women aged 35 to 50 in the 27 centres at this time. However, in the face of a very small presumed risk of individual women, we do not recommend withholding mammograms from a woman aged 35-50 years, if she and her physician agree that it is in her best immediate interest."

The new guidelines continue to recommend that all women 50 and over, including those without any symptoms, have mammograms.

If breast cancer is suspected, a mammogram is recommended for every woman, regardless of age. Those authorities in favour of continuing the screening of women under 50 argue that X-ray technology has improved greatly since the HIP study, and modern mammograms are capable of picking up tumours much earlier, thereby justifying their use on younger women.

The counter argument is that no one has yet proved that early detec-

tion will actually result in longer survival. The radiation risk, they cannot be justified.

Many cancer experts emphasize that the assumption that mammography causes cancer is theoretical. It has not been any more than the assumption that early detection will result in survival.

The basis for believing that mammography may induce breast cancer comes from three types of radiation: the atomic bomb, Japan, patients treated with radiation for benign breast disease and those treated with radiation for tuberculosis. In all the instances, the exposed women showed excessive rates of breast cancer.

Experts who criticize these studies to implicate mammography as a radiation risk point out that patients in the three received very much larger doses of radiation than women from mammograms.

But Breslow in his report to a National Academy of Sciences review indicating there is a dose of radiation and the amount, however small, assumed to increase the risk of breast cancer.

This "linear extrapolation" is not accepted by all experts. Others believe the minimum threshold dose, which no cancer will occur.

As nobody can show exactly one — the National Academy of Sciences, Breslow and many experts choose to assume the safe dose.

Risk calculations hinge on assumption that the mammogram administered by the new technique, with a dose of one less of radiation to the breast, is less of a risk. Unfortunately it appears a great deal of mammography has been done — and perhaps is being done — at a dosage higher than one rad.

The Breslow report and the guidelines for the detection of breast cancer generated publicity which has had a devastating effect on some cancer detection programmes. Directors reported 10 to 40 per cent drops in the number of women coming for mammography. And the women refusing the breast exams have overt symptoms of cancer or are high-risk for getting it.

Women alone

By KATHARINE WHITEHORN

Over it all, there are radio snippets of the kind of culture women are supposed to enjoy: cosy cooking hints, gardening tips, domestic advice: the contrast is ludicrous.

In the end Vi pulls herself together sufficiently to get a job as a traffic warden ("I hate cars anyway"); Dusa gets her kids back and is presumed happy. She buys her tickets to Hawaii but weeps, like any tart in any age, for whatever it was she somehow left behind on the farm.

But Fish goes under: educated, politically aware, funny, not broke, she can't in the end take it without the man she has loved for five years and takes an overdose. "We won't do what they want any more and they

hate it. What are we to do?"

The play hits exactly the cynical awareness that's best to hit women in Britain now.

There have been laws on opportunity and equal pay that not in practice brought much; earlier reforms on divorce laws have left more and women coping alone; and no course, had figured out a way of doing women from the weakness of having — or wanting — children. The strongest underlying theme is that bearing children is really fixes them: Vi has (rather unconvincing) seven abortions, Dusa really cares nothing else; the tragic Fish with the words "I wanted so much to sit under a tree with my children there doesn't seem to be any for that and I feel cheated."

The swings in feminism, in swings in everything else, are extreme in Britain than they are in the United States. By play and the response to it, that British women, too, are trying to wonder whether, in their way out of an earlier but they have not somehow been pup yet again.



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Portuguese music on record

PORTUGUESE MUSIC — Francisco Antonio de Almeida, an 18th century composer, is represented with a Magnificat of great beauty, influenced by Italian opera in stylistic elegance but preserving ecclesiastical spirit and dignity. A "Laude Pueri" by Estevao Lopes Morago leads us back into the early 17th century in more archaic character. The other side of the disc contains nine Vilancicos (the

Spanish version of Madrigal or Chanson, secular music popular between the 15th and 17th centuries), providing a more cheerful contrast to the rather severe character of the Hispanian religious music. The singers are the Choir of the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon, directed by Fernando Eldorado, whose fresh, young voices are suitably well recorded. (ERATO Electronics RCA STU 70 884)

World Jewish Congress

extends greetings

to the

WIZO Delegates

at their World Conference in Jerusalem, and wishes them fruitful deliberations.



Welcomes

The Participants

in the

17th World Wizo Conference

New kind of 'shot-gun wedding' helps Dutchmen avoid draft

By HENRIETTE BOAS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — A NEW EXPRESSION and concept, the "Vredeling marriage" has come into the Dutch language and Dutch life, and it seems likely to stay for some time. Called after the present Labour Minister of Defence, Henk Vredeling, it refers to a type of marriage becoming increasingly common in Holland as a result of a regulation which he recently introduced.

As of last July the new regulation exempted from military service those young men who between the time of receiving their first call up papers and actually entering military service get married and become breadwinners for themselves and their wives.

The regulation was introduced not so much on compassionate grounds, as for budgetary reasons. It was found that paying breadwinners' allowances to married soldiers was more expensive than calling up bachelors only and that some F.2m. (about IL2m.) could thus be saved.

Human nature being what it is, something happened which Mr. Vredeling had neither intended nor foreseen: a rush on the marriage registries by young men who sought exemption from military service.

In some cases they come with the girls whom they had intended to marry at some later date. In others, they marry the first girl who is willing. Since the law came into force in July, a number of these "Vredeling marriages" have shipwrecked. Since according to new divorce regulations, it is in many cases no longer necessary for the husband to pay alimony, and the divorced wife

can successfully claim public assistance, the new regulation is not really cheaper than the old one.

IN THE RECENT parliamentary debate on the budget of the Ministry of Defence, many parliamentarians strongly opposed this "Vredeling marriage." It was pointed out that, whereas from those who had been called up in July 1976, only 183 had received exemptions as married breadwinners, this number had increased for those who were called up in July 1976 to 896, and for those called up in September 1976, to 1,150.

Some opposed the exemption measure for moral reasons. Women's groups pointed out the injustice and discrimination in cases where the young wife is the breadwinner to allow her husband to continue his studies when no exemption is given. Other progressive groups criticized the fact that only those men who could show an official marriage certificate are exempt. The trend in Holland is increasingly to recognize all "permanent forms of living together." Another argument was that those who get a delay in their call-up, because they are still studying and who belong usually to the higher social groups, are thus privileged and not confronted with the problem whether they should marry or not.

The spokesman of the Progressive Party, FPR, even put it as strongly as this: the Defence Minister blackmails young people of military age into marrying.

After a short debate in Parliament, it was decided that the whole matter should be studied again. For the time being, the "Vredeling marriage" will continue.

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مكتبة القدس

The man who cuts the red tape

By JOAN BORSTEN

SPRING jumping on to the Horev post handwagon, the Cabinet and Jewish Agency Executive might find it instructive to spend some time talking to Western immigrants in Haifa. They may be surprised to learn that the Absorption Ministry and the Jewish Agency can work together and that when they do, an immigrant's life, even in the existing system, is not so hard.

The reason why Western olim in Haifa don't complain very often is because of their American-born caseworker (case worker), David Roseman. Now 34 years in Israel, Roseman takes his job very seriously and is always pleasant, accessible and helpful. He not only makes it a lot to be up-to-date on all information concerning his clients, but he will find out the answer to a particular question within 24 hours, promises what he can deliver, and always delivers on time.

What has made Roseman a legend, however, is his ability to reduce bureaucratic red tape to a minimum. Where else in the country is a new immigrant walk into the Absorption Ministry, monthly rent receipt in hand, and walk out an hour later with a cheque for his monthly subsidy?

What most immigrants don't know is that Roseman is not a lone miracle worker. Even the most conscientious and concerned caseworker can't do anything without the cooperation, support and approval of his immediate superiors — the local Ministry of Absorption/Jewish Agency policy-makers. In fact, until two years ago, David Roseman was subject to the same complicated rules and regulations that still frustrate caseworkers in other cities.

It was then that we — the Haifa Absorption Ministry and the Jewish Agency — sat down together and asked for a way to speed things up. Says Rafi Peri, head of Haifa's Russian, French, Spanish, and English language desks, and also of the local Absorption Centres and Hostels: "We found that in the case of rent receipts, each cheque had to have two or three signatures. Of these two or three could be dispensed with if we agreed to trust the caseworker, in this case Roseman, who knows his clients personally."

"We instructed him to authorize payment any time an eligible immigrant presented him with a rent receipt, to get one more signature immediately from any of several Absorption Ministry officials, and then the immigrant upstairs to the Jewish Agency. The Jewish Agency would then forward the cheque to the bank, whose job it is to issue subsidies, to take a moment out of her crowded day to fill out the waiting immigrant's cheque. They do so and the official signatures, all within immediate vicinity of the financial



David Roseman, head of the English desk. (Judah Passow)

department, to initial the cheque upon presentation. The system works because we all want to make life easy for the new immigrant and because we don't mind being interrupted for the moment it takes to fill out or sign a cheque.

According to Roseman, for those who prefer not to wait in line or miss a morning's work, the Absorption Ministry/Jewish Agency has also arranged for him to keep his office open until 6 p.m. twice a week and to send subsidies by mail. Still another alternative is for the immigrant to hand Roseman the rent receipt, sign the necessary forms, and return a week later (walking into Roseman's

Roseman. The Russian metapolei, for instance, who also has more clients, usually tells her olim to return the following day for their cheques, but because of the streamlined process she can have the moneys ready in time).

It is interesting to note that since the new procedure has been initiated, there have been no slip-ups. No rent receipts have been falsified (unlike other branches, the Haifa Absorption Ministry does not require special rent receipt forms, but accepts a signed note), and no cheques have been lost in the mail or issued to the wrong person.

OTHER bureaucracy-ridden procedures have also been given a face-lift in Haifa, more often than not at the suggestion of the unduly modest David Roseman, either because he sees the possibilities for change more clearly than other caseworkers or because his Western clients are less tolerant and more demanding than other olim.

Messages, for instance, which westerners seem to prefer to Jewish Agency apartments, caused the immigrant to "run around" for weeks on end. Today they require many fewer formalities and are ready exactly three months after application.

The process for authorizing the big no-questions-asked loan, available to every immigrant who arrived in the country after July 1973, has also been simplified. Haifa immigration officials decided again to trust the caseworker who can now both approve the loan and issue a letter to the bank. This ensures the immigrant — often "broke," says Roseman — his money within three days. If the borrower is so new to Israel that he can't produce the required three guarantors, the caseworker has also been empowered to ask that the bank issue at least some of the money until enough guarantors can be found.

Still other changes include having the caseworker — whose job it becomes to represent the immigrant and his situation — sit in on loan and housing committee meetings, thus ensuring that important decisions won't be made in a vacuum. If the caseworker can't attend, he is expected to brief Peri or another of the staff who then represent the immigrant in his stead.

"We've been able to make these improvements because the Absorption Ministry and Jewish Agency staff, on all levels, from caseworker to head treasurer, work together," reiterates Peri. "The result is a more efficient absorption process which benefits all olim. If, as you say, Western immigrants tend to grumble less in Haifa than elsewhere, it must be because of this and because they appreciate having a metapolei with a Western approach."



Conservative Jews sitting at a distance from the Western Wall.

Rabbis ask for equal time

By JUDY SIEGEL

THE ACID TEST for a rabbi who wants to practise his vocation in Israel must be Halacha — knowing it, believing in it, and living according to it. His "label" or affiliation is not important.

This is the opinion of three Orthodox rabbis who immigrated from North America and are troubled by the future and the charges raised in Jerusalem recently by speakers at the International Conventions of the World Union for Progressive Judaism (Reform) and the World Council of Synagogues (Conservative).

Rabbi Charles Weinberg (a former president of the Rabbinical Council of America, and now an adviser to Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren), Rabbi Louis Lehrfeld (also a former RCA president), and Rabbi Mendel Lewittes (a former vice-president of the organization), are members of a committee of immigrant rabbis attempting to refute the charges.

"A handful of Conservative rabbis here have received, after proper tests, certifications of 'fitness' from their local rabbinate to officiate as rabbis," noted Rabbi Weinberg. "There are even some Orthodox-affiliated rabbis who have been denied 'fitness'."

"In addition to personal commitment, belief, practice and knowledge," he continued, "the rabbi must come with a devotion to the Jewish People, not to the pursuit of a particular trend of Judaism."

At their respective conventions, both the Reform and the Conservative delegates demanded that "equal rights and recognition" be given to their respective rabbis, and alleged that the Chief Rabbinate and the religious establishment here "discriminate" against them.

The three rabbis were reluctant to use the word "discrimination," but they insisted that only Halachic rabbis be recognized.

"Judaism is a Halachic movement. Reform is anti-Halacha, and Conservatism is non-Halacha," maintained Rabbi Weinberg. "That Judaism has survived through the ages is due to its devotion to Halacha."

He contended that the average

member of a non-Orthodox synagogue "doesn't care very much" about equal rights for his rabbi in Israel.

"The Conservative and Reform rabbis themselves have stirred up their congregants, because they want recognition and State support, as well as the prestige of being practicing rabbis. They are also trying to deflect attention from their own failures," adds Rabbi Weinberg.

The rabbis agree that attendance has been falling steadily in the Conservative and Reform synagogues they were familiar with in America. In Boston, for instance, the four major Conservative congregations were forced to discontinue Friday evening services because too few people attended them.

"The Conservative and Reform movements haven't saved non-committed Jews from assimilation," said Rabbi Lewittes, "and they won't be able to instill Jewish identification in Israel."

The three rabbis characterized Conservative and Reform Judaism as "Galut-created" movements whose founders wanted to preserve the Jew in a largely non-Jewish environment.

"Would these leaders have wanted to divide Israel by importing Galut-type Judaism into the Jewish State?" asked Rabbi Weinberg. He was prepared to accept the fact that the other two trends "have helped

halt what may have been a more rapidly disappearing Jew in America — but only in individual cases of Jews here and there. Any movement can capture a few dozen kids, and help them with the challenge of finding themselves. But the two trends haven't yet proved that they can create a national commitment to Judaism and Torah."

The rabbis disputed the various figures being bandied about by the Conservative and Reform movements (each claim over a million members in their congregations). "There are no real records," said Rabbi Weinberg. And a considerable number of American Jews are either nominal members of a congregation or because it is the only one in their neighbourhood — or

members of several congregations (because of social pressures)."

"They didn't believe that more 'lenient' forms of Judaism, which do not require strict observance and devotion to study, are required by people who haven't enough will-power to keep the spirit and letter of Jewish law."

If a sincere effort is made to develop will-power, full observance of the commandments is possible. Rabbi Weinberg insisted that the existence of easy alternatives to normative Judaism has led to assimilation.

"American Jews are joiners, and if they didn't have Conservative or Reform congregations available, they would have joined Orthodox synagogues."

The rabbis dismissed as "ridiculous" a claim made at the recent conventions that if equal rights were granted to all types of rabbis in Israel, Conservative and Reform Jews would flock to settle here. (MK Shulamit Aloni, for one, said that "hundreds of thousands" would come.) Economic considerations are much more important, they argued.

Contrary to other claims, "Halacha has proved flexible through the ages," said Rabbi Lehrfeld. "The changes have come about as part of a normal process, and have not been radical. Radical change would undermine the whole structure of Jewish law."

"Many problems concerning personal status are being resolved," added Rabbi Weinberg, who mentioned Chief Rabbi Goren's efforts in this area. "But some cannot be resolved because it would mean leaving the confines of Halacha."

"We recognize Reform and Conservative Jews as Jews, we welcome them here and hope they will raise funds for Israel," said Rabbi Lewittes. "But we cannot recognize their rabbis as spiritual leaders unless they are devoted to Halacha."

"I appeal to our Conservative and Reform brethren to recognize the establishment of the State of Israel as the beginning of the Third Commonwealth," concluded Rabbi Weinberg. "Divisiveness will not achieve it."

HAIFA ART NOTES

GLIK AND SHAFIR'S SHOW

WINGS by the late YEHOSHUA GLIK and silk-screens and photographs by BENJAMIN SHAFIR. The show is on at the Ritz Gallery. Glik's wings are more dynamic and colorful than his unflinching escapes, since the former possess a main monumentality.

photographs. The blue and yellow nocturne, *Colossus, Rome*, appears exaggerated until one recalls that a similar "celebration" from "projected lighting" had appeared a few days earlier on one of the Haifa Refineries cooling towers. However, his work — for instance, the black and white *Wood* (No. 45) — excels in technique rather than in imagination. (Both till January 28.)

E. HARRIS

A Jewish business

By LEA LEVAVI

WHILE IRAQI newspapers complain daily about the decline of local folk songs, Sheffi Gabry, a Baghdad-born Jew who lives in Ramat Gan, is doing something on radio about preserving it.

Sheffi, known to friends and fans as Sheffi, broadcasts Iraqi music on Israel's Arab channel five times a week. It is heard regularly, as fan mail testifies, in Iraq and throughout the Arab world, as well as by Iraqi Jews here.

Sheffi, who works as IBM correspondent for the West Bank, says: "I went to the Broadcasting Authority and offered to work for nothing, if they would give me the chance to keep this music alive."

Though it shows strong Arab influence, Iraqi music is a unique synthesis of Arabic, Persian, Turkish and other elements. It began in the 19th century, in the days of the mythical Sheherazade (of "Thousand and One Nights"). Caliph Harun A'arashid, in Baghdad.

From those days until our own, Iraqi music has been very much a Jewish business. When the Jews left Iraq en masse in the early 1950s, their musicians were forced to stay behind for two years and were allowed to leave only after everything they had to offer was recorded.

"Those recordings were supposed to be the base for reconstructing and maintaining the music," Sheffi said, "but they haven't succeeded."

Many of the best singers and the people who can write new songs in these old genres are Iraqi Jews living in Israel. Salih Alkhuwaili, who may be the most important revival of this music in modern times, lives here. Radio Baghdad plays his songs daily but never mentions his name. Leading singers living here include Salim Shabath, Filfil Gorgi, Ya'akub Alami and a woman singer known as Najat.

One of their number, Hekel Kasav, died recently; his passing made Sheffi realize how urgent the work of preservation is, since so many of these singers are growing old. "When I went to the Broadcasting Authority, I told them the sum is setting on this music. I'm afraid I was right."

MAKAMAT (rhythmic songs) are love poems in literary Arabic, with words and music conforming to strict rules. More precisely, there

are 55 separate types of makamat, each with its own rules.

Street songs are in Iraqi dialect and deal with human emotions such as the longing of a mother for her grown son who has left her, and so on. "Real makamat, on the other hand, are only about love. In Iraq today, they try to write makamat which are songs of praise to the political leadership. These aren't true makamat and do not follow the real rules."

"This kind of music is one that city-dwellers, including Sheffi, do not like. It is the winning type of music enjoyed by the fellahin (peasant farmers), in a hard country dialect."

"I noticed that Radio Iraq plays this music only half an hour a day, interspersed with instructions about how to plant carrots, etc. Between all the farming information, they have time for maybe half a song. I know there are many fellahin who love this music and I decided to include it in my programmes."

"I'm not taking advantage of this music as a political manoeuvre, to get more Iraqis to listen to the political broadcasts which come right after my music. I'm not interested in politics. I'm interested in people and in art."

"And I hate Arabs. I love all people as people. When Arabs sense that you don't hold anything against them, they can develop warm friendships with you."

In addition to his many friends on the West Bank, and to the many fans from Arab countries who write to him (only about music matters), many Arab summer visitors look for "Sheffi" as soon as they arrive in Israel.

"The music creates a bridge so that when they meet me, they feel as if I'm a relative. Mostly, they come with medical problems — 'do I know a good doctor for rheumatism?' Of course, I try to help and take them where they want to go."

"There is a man at the Institute of Fine Arts in Iraq who is doing much to preserve this music. I would be happy to cooperate with him, or with anyone else in the Arab world. Art knows no borders and no wars."

So far, Sheffi has built up a collection of about 3,000 recordings with others, and looks for a way to make direct contact instead of only via the microphone and the press. □

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Who's intervening now?

"THE NEW YORK TIMES" has urged Israeli voters to elect a government with a strong mandate to negotiate the problems of peace and security or risk an imposed settlement.

Since this editorial comment quite clearly reflects views rampant among State Department Arabists, it comes close to intolerable partisan intervention in Israel's electoral process. Last fall, there were justified signs of American bridling over hints of possible Israeli involvement in the U.S. presidential electoral campaign, although such involvement was actively solicited by the Ford Administration. Israel wisely resisted this temptation and would be within its rights in seeking to impress the need for similar reticence and observance of the punctilio of national elections upon U.S. officials.

But the "Times" comment also reflects a basic misunderstanding of the Israeli electoral and political process. The Israeli voter does not vote for a government, but for party lists to the Knesset. It is from these that a coalition government is fashioned in a complex process often based on considerations divorced from the main issues which figured in the electoral campaign. This anomaly is specifically one of the domestic issues which figure in the present campaign, against which the "Times" counsels. One of the realities which seems to be emerging from the current political situation is that the Israeli political system will have to weather the probability of even greater electoral fragmentation in the first stage, after the May elections, before it can progress to systemic reform which can promise the election of a strong government.

Primarily, however, the "Times" should be taken to task for accepting and lending its prestigious voice to the propagation of the line of the State Department Arabists that the main reason for the absence of peace in the Middle East is that the Israeli government has been too weak to risk peace. Nothing could be further from the truth. In the case of the anti-Israel elements in the State Department this line is based on an intentional misreading of the realities of the Arab-Israeli dispute. That "The New York Times" is giving signs of "buying" this line, is indeed cause for concern.

Surely it should be obvious that there has for long been a tacit and broad Israeli consensus on the need for significant territorial concessions to the Arabs, including concessions on the West Bank. This consensus, however, conceives of such concessions only in return for credible declarations and tangible steps leading to peace on the part of the Arabs. It is specifically these that have been absent despite Sadat's recent public relations campaign.

Only relatively small fringe groups within Israel insist on permanent retention of the entire West Bank on religious and historical grounds; the mainstream of Israeli opinion insists on retaining them, conditionally, for incontrovertible security reasons. Transforming this tacit consensus into broad public support for actually negotiating territories for peace would depend to a large extent on American readiness to apply suasion and pressure on "moderate" elements in the Arab world to come out with credible peace overtures.

Continued absence of such an American readiness will only give rise to dangerous misconceptions as to what may be expected after Israel's elections. Nearly any conceivable government which will emerge from these elections — whether "weak" or "strong" — will in all likelihood agree to participate in a new round of Geneva talks. Whether such talks will be a futile exercise in propaganda, as was Geneva I, or whether there will be a chance for substantive progress to peace will depend primarily on the Arab stance.

A supposedly "weak" Israeli government, succumbing to American pressure, accepted the 1975 Sinai agreement. The Israeli consensus accepted this agreement entailing one-sided territorial concessions by Israel because they were made far from Israel's population centres and because they were sweetened by American commitments to major defence and economic aid. Similar concessions in the Golan and the West Bank, situated right in Israel's back yard, will be resisted by any Israeli government in the absence of a credible Arab change of heart.

Surely Israel is entitled to expect the support of the American consensus, on support for Israel's existence and security, in her striving for a true peace.

By MEIR MERHAV

THE IMMEDIATE sequel to the irrevocably final protest of Avraham Ofer against the allegations against him and against the abandonment by many whose loyalty and support he felt he had a right to expect, has been a wave of collective guilt. Had that feeling of guilt remained a silent self-recrimination, it would at least have served as a warning how such events should be treated in the future, if they ever recur. But this is lamentably not quite the case. For there are many, and first and foremost among them members of the government and other public figures, who seek absolution by pointing at whom they consider the culprits: the press and the police.

In his graveside eulogy, Mr. Rabin declared his personal belief in Ofer's innocence. Mr. Rabin, like any other man, has the right to believe in the innocence of a colleague or a personal friend. In this particular case there are evidently many who share this trust. It would be anyone's privilege to maintain such a belief even if the person concerned had already been found guilty by a court of law. But if that was Mr. Rabin's belief, it would have been his credit if he would have stated so clearly and unequivocally at an earlier moment.

By doing so, he would have taken his chance on the possible political consequences of perhaps being proven wrong later. But there have been cases — outstanding even if few — of public figures standing up for their friends or associates. One is reminded of Dean Acheson's courageous statement: "I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss" — for which he paid dearly. Had Mr. Rabin done so, he would have put moral conviction and personal loyalty above the formal rules of conduct required by his office.

It is unfortunate, if humanly understandable, that Mr. Rabin took a half-way stand. The government which he heads has initiated a new approach to cases of malfeasance. The era of "Thou shalt not muzzle an ox in his furrow" has been ended. Neither the Prime Minister nor any other minister can stop the

Beyond guilt or beyond reproach?

judicial process, once started. We take it for granted that he would not stop it even if he could. The government's record in this respect is impeccable.

YET SUCH an impersonal attitude also requires that if he pursued consistently. This Mr. Rabin and other members of the government have been unable to do. On the same full Sunday when the Prime Minister had that last conversation with Ofer, in which Rabin was apparently unable to assure Ofer that his name would be cleared in a matter of days, Rabin did make a public statement, which demonstrates his inconsistency.

At a meeting with Bank of Israel officials, he responded to questions by saying that "whether a man is guilty or innocent of criminal charges is within the exclusive purview of the courts." With this statement, which repeated what he said about two months ago about Asher Yadin, Rabin demonstrated that he is either insensitive or indifferent to the distinction which the public makes between the juridical standing of the ordinary citizen and the public standing of a holder of high public office.

Mr. Rabin implied that he treats a serious police inquiry, carried on with the knowledge and approval of the Attorney-General and the Ministers of Police and Justice, in the same terms as one would treat unfounded rumours. This obscures the issue, which is that a public figure must not only be clear with the law, but must command public trust. The police discontinue thousands

of investigations if the information on which they are based appears insufficient to warrant further probing. In cases of doubt, the decision is taken up to a higher, and sometimes the highest, level. This was the course taken with regard to the allegations against Avraham Ofer. If, therefore, the allegations against Ofer were considered grave enough by the police and by the highest levels of government to require a long and thorough inquiry, the issue raised was not simply Ofer's legal standing, but his public standing.

At that point there was no hiding behind the formula that innocence or guilt is for the courts to decide. For in doing so, Rabin ignored the matter of public trust, but also — and unwittingly — implied that the police in some fashion engaged in automatically to pursue any and all rumours and accusations. Nor was it possible to restate public trust retroactively by a grave statement expressing a private belief, but which ignored the legal processes underway.

IN SUM, a government and a prime minister cannot have it both ways. They cannot straddle the fence between private loyalty or conviction and the impersonal pursuit of justice. If they opt for the first course, they must be prepared to assume the risks of being proven wrong. If they opt for the second, the public should be authoritatively informed that an inquiry is underway and that the public position of the official in question is in doubt. With this should come a procedure for temporary suspension from office.

Certainly in the tragic case of Avraham Ofer this would have stifled the engines of rumour, clarified his position for the duration of the probe and cleared the atmosphere until the police and judicial institutions were ready with a decision.

Such a suspension would probably also have been more humane to Ofer than the ambivalent position in which he found himself. Since Mr. Ofer and other colleagues of Ofer are apparently personally persuaded of his innocence, they should find a way to continue the probe within the judicial framework or without.

The role of the press in the Ofer case

By SHALOM COHEN

THE FINALITY and suddenness of Avraham Ofer's last act left behind a dark void, and an impulsive desire to fill that void, to lay blame, somewhere, somehow. There have been innuendoes, pointing at the media's role, among other targets. Can anyone be held responsible for the ultimate end of the "Ofer case" or for contributing to it excluding the victim himself? There is no simple, convenient answer.

The "media" is a collective label representing a heterogeneous creature. Yet at moments like this, the media, a vulnerable target for reprimand, tends to close its ranks and accept collective responsibility. Not as a guild protecting its interests, but as a body with pretensions of civic responsibility, which it exhorts from others.

No one can argue with the Prime Minister's eulogy, strictures on "learning to think twice before they utter or print." Certainly, the free press enjoys a large measure of immunity from criticism, and therefore is doubly bound to subject itself to self-criticism — a duty to which more lip-service is paid than action. However, let us examine the media's role in circumstances such as the Ofer case.

It is generally accepted that where a private citizen is being investigated by the police that person will not be named, as there is no public interest (unless the police are acting unlawfully). It is also agreed that this rule does not necessarily apply to public figures, for whatever they do outside of their private lives is part of their self-chosen public career, for good or bad. But is there a difference where, as in the Ofer case, the police were looking into allegations, and where the "investigation" stage had not yet been reached?

The investigation stage would mean police questioning of Ofer himself, which, as later reported, he himself had sought so that he could reply to the allegations. There were still no hard reports whether in the last days the police felt there was a case for investigation, nor on what was said at that "secret meeting" in the Premier's home with the pertinent Ministers and Attorney-General. Therefore we must examine the question, assuming that only the stage of police "enquiries" was reached.

We are also entitled to believe that the law-enforcement authorities do not extend this stage of preliminary "enquiries" unduly or without cause, taking into account the complexity of unravelling "white collar" offences.

NOW ANYONE can submit allegations to the police, and it does not follow in the slightest that the allegations have any basis. It could happen to any person. But how should the media conduct itself in such circumstances when a public figure, and a Cabinet Minister at that, is involved? One can echo Mr. Rabin's words — think twice. But then what?

In the case of Ofer, the police enquiries continued for an extended period. They were reported in one journal, hinted at in others, and then reported in more detail by the media as a whole.

It might be unfair wisdom after-the-fact to argue now that the police might have issued a state-

ment in view of the complexity of the case and the lengthening of the investigation. Probably the law enforcement authorities felt this would be a service to Ofer, turning him into a "suspect." Ofer himself, and the very end of the investigation, would only lend weight to the reports and he was for an official statement that cleared him — something which pertinent authorities and the Minister felt they were still

to do. But not always in silence go And, however, difficult to correctly-framed official statements that is fair and just is possible.

So, how is the media's conduct to be judged in the absence of a statement? Not for reporting case, but for the manner in which it was reported.

Certainly, even in the face of official silence, the media's conduct in such a case is a preliminary enquiry. But not saying much. More important, the need for accuracy, and innuendo and competitive

THESE SHOULD be prime media conduct. When violators of the hands of the media are exposed, it is one thing to be exposed. It is quite another to report unproved allegations by use of phrases like "reportedly" and "brew: 'Kenire.' Use of such an alibi to remedy that may be included in a like 'X apparently embezzled party funds,' is simply a violation of journalistic principle.

It must also be required that reports involving personal reputations must have an independent, reliable source and not be based on second-hand knowledge.

Restraint also involves a degree of reporting, not merely a repetition of reporting — a volume — to satisfy the thirst — or press competition — can become an act of pillory. Criticism of media performance, however, also be judged in terms of the source and the at play. The conflict between authority and a free press is a in the democratic process.

have to live with it. But if a politician accuses of bias, there is always the mate suspicion that he simply change of bias, and when interest complains it is undue media attention or it often betrays an instinctive

ference for cover-up. Israel's press has only entered into the era of investigation and muck-raking reporting. men in other democratic countries in our case it is probably such circumstances when a public figure, and a Cabinet Minister at that, is involved? One can echo Mr. Rabin's words — think twice. But then what?

In the case of Ofer, the police enquiries continued for an extended period. They were reported in one journal, hinted at in others, and then reported in more detail by the media as a whole.

It might be unfair wisdom after-the-fact to argue now that the police might have issued a state-

READERS' LETTERS

WATER FLUORIDATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It was entirely predictable that the announcement of the forthcoming fluoridation of Jerusalem's water supply would result in a letter such as that of Abe Kramer (December 24). This controversy has occurred in England as well as in America, and the anti-fluoridation arguments are always the same: first, questioning the effectiveness of fluoridation in reducing dental disease, and second, arguing on moral grounds against "mass medication."

As to the first argument, no other public health measure has been so thoroughly investigated as to its effectiveness and safety since fluoridation was started in America in the early 1940's. It has been shown to be both effective and safe to the satisfaction of such competent authorities as the British and American Dental Associations and the World Health Organization.

There are, indeed, other methods of applying fluoride to the teeth, such as tablets, direct application of fluoride jelly and fluoride toothpaste. To be fully effective, tablets must be given every day for the first 12-14 years of a child's life — a formidable task for the parents. Application of fluoride jelly directly to erupted teeth must be carried out every six months for a number of years; it is very wasteful of the time of limited dental manpower and is therefore very expensive. These two methods are not felt to be valid alternatives to the fluoridation of water supplies, although fluoride jelly and toothpaste can give added protection.

The mass medication argument is equally invalid. Public water supplies already contain numerous chemicals to prevent epidemics of cholera, typhoid and other diseases. All water supplies already contain naturally occurring fluoride; the object of this public health measure being to adjust the level to obtain the maximum decay prevention effect. In some cases this may involve removing excessive fluoride to achieve the desired level.

Unfortunately, the high consumption of sweets and sugar in Israel results in extensive dental decay, frequent pain, loss of working time and considerable financial loss to individuals, businesses and the country. Until the public can be educated to reduce this excessive intake of decay-producing foods, dental decay will continue to be the most widespread disease in the country. Until that happy time, the fluoridation of water supplies will remain the only effective way of offering the public, particularly the children, some protection.

The answer to Mr. Kramer's question, "who needs it?" is everyone — those who will suffer from dental decay and those who will have to pay for it.

Orthodontist
 (Name and address supplied.)
 Jerusalem.

TV COMMERCIALS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the present controversy over TV commercials, I would like to suggest a compromise. Commercial companies should act as sponsors of public-service spots. The companies could either have their names mentioned somewhere in the spot or could be given time for promotion of their products.

Since the commercial company would want to attract viewers, it would be in its interest to bring the best talent available to make these public-service spots clever and catchy, thereby providing an effective public service for the community. Subjects could be, for example, cleanliness, courtesy, road safety and other issues relevant to raising our quality of life.

This system would bring in the desired revenue and at the same time act as a valuable educational tool. It should also prove attractive to commercial companies as it would give them the prestige of linking their names to matters of public concern in a positive manner.

RACHEL RABINOWITZ
 Jerusalem.

THE YADLIN AFFAIR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When the decision of the Supreme Court President of Israel is influenced, as he himself admits, by "the effect on the public" (December 29), the writing on the wall is ominous. Justice must be done, but what we are witnessing is a travesty. To keep a man incarcerated until the end of his trial because this placates the public is not justice, but bowing to the forces of violence.

LEAH SHIMON
 Tel Aviv.

THE FRENCH CREW AT ENTebbe

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the last months, the Entebbe raid keeps coming up in articles, talks, books, films, etc. I have often wondered why Israel never honoured the crew of the Air France plane involved. They did stay on with the hostages after the other nationals were released and sent home. They did try to give encouragement to the hostages in every way they were able to.

Why, then, didn't the people of Israel, if not the Government, honour that crew? The people whose loved ones were in that trap, the people who rejoiced at the accomplishment? It's time something is done to honour those who helped out people at Entebbe at the risk of their own lives.

ROSE VINE
 Brooklyn, N.Y.

RABIES DIAGNOSIS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In reply to the question of your columnist on pets in your issue of December 23, I would like to point out that, for the past 30 years, the Veterinary Institute at Beit Dagan has been employing the most up-to-date methods of rabies diagnosis as recommended by the World Health Organization. The founder of the Institute and its first Director, the late Dr. A. Kimron, was himself a world authority on rabies, and his successors, too, are well qualified in this field.

The methods used for diagnosing the disease include, in addition to the classical histological examination, also the fluorescent antibody technique. This is how the disease was diagnosed in the small white dog referred to by your columnist, and in the Pointer which, apparently, was infected by the former and developed the disease three weeks subsequently. May I add that, at the Kimron Institute, between 500 and 700 brains of dogs and other animals are examined for rabies every year.

I do not propose to enter into a discussion with your correspondent on the symptoms and prevention of the disease. I would be greatly obliged to her if she would accede to the request made in my previous letter and refrain from publishing unfounded statements on a subject too serious to be dealt with by laymen. Surely, over a hundred persons treated so far by the health authorities, a second case of canine rabies occurring within three weeks (the result of neglect on the part of the owners who themselves were bitten badly) and the still present danger of additional cases cropping up — these are facts that should convince even the most ardent dog lover of the seriousness of the situation.

A. SHIMSHONY D.V.M.
 Director of Veterinary Services
 and Animal Health,
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Beit Dagan.

DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an Orthodox Jew, I certainly do not agree with the views of M.K. Shulamit Aloni. I am, however, utterly disgusted by the threats showed on her by the extreme Orthodox Jews. I am ashamed that people who call themselves Orthodox are capable of such distasteful behaviour which can only discredit them.

DR. BARUCH TOMASCHOFF
 Jerusalem

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POSTSCRIPTS

THE TWAIN do sometimes meet — at least when they are two halves of a single sculpture.

Way back in 1947, the lower part of a sculptured funerary altar was found in Caesarea and taken to the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem, which was then the Mandatory Government's Archaeological Museum. The sculpture bore a Latin inscription mentioning Julius Magnus, an officer in the XIIIth Roman Legion.

A short while ago, the curator of the Caesarea Museum (housed at Kibbutz Sdot Yam) discovered the upper part of the altar and handed it over to the Department of Antiquities. Now both parts have been put together and the altar is on display at the Rockefeller.

One side bears the Latin inscription referred to, a relief carving of the eagle of the Roman Legions and the figure of Nike — goddess of victory. On the other side are carvings representing the city goddess of Caesarea and of Rome and again Nike, holding a trophy and a palm branch.



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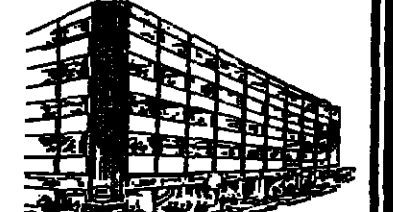
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